

13 NOV 1962



BOROUGH OF STRETFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1961

Including the Report of the

Chief Public Health
Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
STRETFORD.
TRAFFORD PARK 2101.



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C O N T E N T S

	Page
Staff... 	3, 111
Statistical Summary 	11
General Provision of Health Services 	15
Maternal Mortality 	15
Infantile Mortality... 	18
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area 	20
Housing ... ... ... ... ... ...	...22, 104
Factories and Workshops 	27
Milk Control 	29
Food and Drugs ... ... ... ... ...	... 31, 93
Infectious Diseases 	34
Cancer 	42
Tuberculosis 	44
Personal Health and Welfare Services 	48
Atmospheric Pollution 	97
Inspection of District 	88
Drainage 	107
Rodent Control 	107
Shops and Offices 	105
Hackney Carriages 	109
Mortuary 	111
National Assistance Acts 	47
Petroleum and Carbide 	109
Public Cleansing 	109

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY**

Medical Officer of Health :

WM. SHARPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.
(Divisional Medical Officer, Health Division No. 16,
Lancashire County Council)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

BARBARA M. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MARJORIE T. DARE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
BARBARA J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(part-time)

PHOEBE J. M. ARMSTRONG, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H.
(part-time)

R. R. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
(part-time)

Dental Officers :

(Lancashire County Council)

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.
J. OGDEN, B.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Director :

*J. KAY, C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C., D.P.A. (London)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

*A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B.

District Inspectors, 1961 :

*†J. C. ANKERS, C.S.I.B.

*S. W. HOGG, C.S.I.B.

*G. C. TAYLOR, C.S.I.B.

*F. G. ORNSBY-DOBSON, C.S.I.B.

*W. H. CALVERT, C.S.I.B.

Meat Inspector :

*J. HAMNETT, C.S.I.B.

* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors.

† Certified Smoke Inspector.

Health Visitors/School Nurses :

Mrs. N. M. BESSANT	Mrs. C. LYNCH
Miss G. DAVIS	Mrs. J. H. MOYES
Miss K. FRYER	Miss S. McGAHAN
Mrs. B. HAGUE (commenced 9-8-61)	Miss F. SHARPLES
Mrs. E. JONES	Miss E. J. STANLEY

T.B. Visitor :

Mrs. J. L. NICHOLSON (terminated 31-10-61)

Domiciliary Midwives :

Miss A. EDWARDS	Mrs. J. McKENNA
Mrs. M. GILLIGAN	Miss M. A. THOMPSON
Mrs. L. T. MULLINS (terminated 31-5-61)	

District Nurses :

Mr. K. A. BARON (commenced 6-3-61)	Miss M. LAYCOCK
Miss M. BEDDOW (commenced 1-12-61)	Mrs. M. MOORHOUSE
Mrs. W. DABBS	Miss G. RONSON
Mrs. M. JORDON	Mrs. G. McCLOSKEY (terminated 30-9-61)

Chief Clerks :

Public Health

C. B. WARDLE

Delegated Health and Welfare Services

M. H. HODGETT

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Stretford for the year 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Borough at mid-year 1961 at 60,700 compared with an estimate of 61,460 for the previous year. The census population of 1951 was 61,874.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,075 of which 575 were male and 500 female giving a birth rate of 16·8 per thousand of the population. This is a slight increase on the rate for the previous year which was 16·3 per thousand but is still a little below the national average, the rate for England and Wales being 17·4 per thousand population.

Of the 1,075 live births, 74 were illegitimate, giving a ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births of 1 to 14·5. This is a decrease on the ratio for 1960 which was 1 to 13 with a total of 81 illegitimate births.

The number of still births recorded was 22 giving a still birth rate per thousand total births of 20·1. The still birth rate for England and Wales was 18·7 per thousand total births.

Death Rate

The death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 15 which is somewhat above the rate for England and Wales which was 12 per thousand. During the year 753 deaths were registered, 394 males and 359 females.

As will be seen from a perusal of the statistical table listing the causes of death, cardio-vascular disease and cancer were again the main killers, accounting for 362 and 147 deaths respectively. Of the cardio-vascular diseases by far the most important causation of death is coronary thrombosis which during the year was responsible for 128 deaths, 80 of them males. The importance of coronary disease is emphasised by the fact that one-sixth of the total deaths in the Borough were attributable to this cause. Since it is primarily a disease of the middle-aged male attacking the age range 35 to 65, it is obviously the most important illness facing practitioners of preventive medicine. Apart from the number of deaths, usually of a sudden nature, which coronary artery disease brings about, the amount of permanent incapacity giving rise to curtailed activity as a result of coronary "incidents" must be quite considerable. It is, therefore, vitally important that every effort must be made to overcome this major epidemic. The etiology of the disease is by no means certain, but there are well established contributory factors most of which are avoidable, of these factors the following are probably the most important:—Emotional stress and tension; over-eating leading to obesity; lack of exercise, and excessive cigarette smoking.

Cancer of the respiratory system was responsible for a total of 37 deaths, 33 of which were male. This is a slight decrease in the number compared with the previous year but is still by far the most serious site of the disease accounting for over 25 per cent. of the total deaths from cancer. Here the problem facing preventive medicine is quite different from that of coronary disease, in so far as the main causal agency has now been well established by statistical research, namely excessive consumption of cigarette tobacco. The difficulty in convincing the general public that this is so remains. Recently a belated and half-hearted attempt has been made by the Central Administration, following the publication of the Royal College of Physicians' report on the subject, to make the populous aware of the dangers of heavy cigarette smoking. All efforts must, however, be doomed to failure unless some serious attempt is made to curtail the propaganda activities of the Tobacco Manufacturers. The main responsibility for Health Education in this as in other fields lies with the Local Authority, and a continuous effort is being made to enlighten

the public, but it is most discouraging to spend time and effort on this work with the certain knowledge that whatever action is taken it is likely to be completely nullified within hours by modern "ad-mass" methods used by the vested interests. At the time of writing one of the large tobacco companies has just announced the reintroduction of the coupon system so popular before World War II. This is, of course, a direct incentive to heavy smoking with its consequent lethal results. If bribes must be offered to increase sales would it not be possible for those who decide upon those things to offer pensions to widows bereaved through cancer of the respiratory system, instead of the usual nylons, food-mixers and refrigerators.

Maternal Mortality Rate

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate for 1961 was still disconcertingly high although showing a slight improvement on the figure for the previous year. The rate per thousand live births was 34 compared with a national rate for England and Wales of 21.4 per thousand live births. A study of the statistical table in the report will show that there is a considerable fluctuation in the infant mortality rate from year to year which is to be expected in comparatively small population groups. Nevertheless it is disturbing to find that one has to go back seven years to find a figure lower than the average for the country as a whole.

Of the 37 infants who died during the year 29 died during the first month of life the main cause being prematurity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For the tenth consecutive year no case of diphtheria was notified within the Borough, a striking testimony to the preventive measures taken against this disease. To maintain this absolute degree of immunity it is essential that there must be no slacking in the efforts by all concerned to see that every child is fully protected by inoculation against this serious disease.

The schedule of immunisation and vaccination which has been adopted keeps the number of injections to a minimum consistent with adequate protection against those diseases known to be most dangerous. All children ought to be safeguarded against Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis during the first year of life, and this can easily be arranged either by the family practitioner or through the child welfare centre.

Certain doubts have recently been cast, from authoritative quarters, on the advisability of routine Smallpox vaccination in infancy. The argument is based chiefly on the assumption that the disease is now so rare in this country that the slight risk attached to the procedure should not be taken, but reliance placed on containing the disease by "Ring" vaccination of contacts should it be introduced into the country.

That there is a slight risk attached to infant vaccination is no doubt true but it is questionable if it is quite so great as is sometimes suggested. It must be extremely difficult to get really reliable statistics on the complication rate of this simple procedure and it is felt that one is justified in being a little sceptical regarding the statistical data presented especially so in relation to post vaccinal encephalitis. Having admitted however that there is a risk albeit very small, are we certain that this risk should not continue to be taken? Until further proof, can be adduced it seems that it would be a very foolish action indeed to forsake a tried preventive measure, in the pious hope that our Public Health Service would be able to trace all contacts of a known case in sufficient time to protect them against the disease, bearing in mind that it would be dealing with a population which was practically 100 per cent. susceptible if infant vaccination was discontinued. The other strong argument for the retention of vaccination in early childhood is of course the fact that in the future more and more people are likely to require protection in adult life, due to the ever increasing need and desire to travel abroad. Primary vaccination in later life is attended by a statistically higher risk than in infancy, so that infant vaccination may not only give some lasting protection against Smallpox throughout life but protects against primary vaccination in later life.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Steady progress was made during the year in the implementation of the Clean Air Act within the Borough. One Smoke Control Area became operative, a second was awaiting confirmation whilst the detailed Survey of premises comprising a third area was completed by the end of the year. These and subsequent areas will make a valuable contribution to the reduction of visible air pollution and eliminate those factors of low-level emissions which by their origin and nature are damaging to health. The Department also continued to exercise control over industrial boiler plant and furnaces. A high standard of maintenance and efficiency is evident from routine supervision and the contraventions recorded are small in number.

HOUSING

The system of dealing with applications for re-housing on medical grounds whereby a confidential report is received by your medical officer of health from the family doctor of the applicant, has worked well during the year and I am grateful for the co-operation I have received from the medical practitioners in the area.

During the year 193 cases were dealt with of which 137 or 71 per cent. warranted some degree of priority on health grounds. The number of families approved for re-housing during the year on health grounds was 28.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The year saw the completion of the first full year of the administration by the Council of the Health and Welfare Services delegated to it under the Local Government Act of 1959. Full statistical details of the work undertaken by the Health Committee under the delegation scheme will be found in the section of the report dealing with the Personal Health Services.

Since there is no comparable previous data to act as a yardstick, it is rather difficult to make valid assessments of the various services on statistical grounds, but there is no doubt that the year under review saw no diminution in any service and a considerable expansion in some. In this connection, the Home Help Service must be singled out for comment since it has shown considerable growth during the year. At the commencement of 1961, 85 part-time Home Helps were employed by the Department, giving an equivalent in full-time Home Helps of 32. By the end of the year the number of part-time Home Helps had increased to 149 or a full-time equivalent of 63. The expansion of this service is, of course, mainly due to the increasing demand for domiciliary care of the aged, which a perusal of the statistics will show, and is a vital part of the welfare programme dealing with the elderly. With an ageing population and the emphasis of the Committee being rightly placed on retaining as many elderly people in their own homes as possible, this service must continue to expand further in the future and it is sincerely hoped that the right type of recruit can be found in the requisite numbers to meet the demand. The Home Help Service is by no means an easy service to administer, being composed practically entirely of part-time workers, a high proportion working on a casual basis. At the time of writing 181 part-time helps are employed assisting in

288 households within the Borough. When it is appreciated that recruitment and supervision of the service is carried out by two field workers it will be realised that to keep the service running smoothly is a mammoth task, and that it is not surprising that occasionally a recipient may not receive the service that they feel they require.

The year saw the expansion of the Chiropody Service which commenced in January, 1960. Previously much good work had been done in this field by the voluntary associations. The service now being operated is confined to the aged, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. It is a free service based on the welfare clinics, and is staffed by Chiropodists working on a sessional basis. Practically all treatment has been carried out at clinic sessions although provision is made for domiciliary treatment of the housebound. During the year only five persons received treatment in their own home since the service was only provided where some form of specialised treatment was considered to be necessary. Simple nail cutting procedures can well be carried out by relatives or the visiting home nurse, if necessary. Seriously physically handicapped persons and the frail ambulant elderly, who are unable to travel by public transport are conveyed to and from the clinics free of charge.

Four three-hour sessions per week have been conducted throughout the year, giving 1,332 treatments to 455 individuals. There can be no doubt that this is an invaluable service and will continue to expand.

In conclusion, I should like to record my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department throughout the year and in the preparation of this report.

Last, but by no means least, to you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Health Committee, I offer my most sincere thanks for your encouragement, kindness and forbearance during the year.

I have Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

WM. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1961

Area (Statute Acres)	3,530
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1961	60,700
(Census, 1951)	61,874
(Census, 1931)	56,791
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (end of 1961), according to Rate Books (estimated)	18,571
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (Census, 1951) ...	17,321
Persons per acre... ..	17·19
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1951)	19,445
Rateable Value	£1,139,548
Product of 1d. Rate	£4,710

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

		M.	F.	Total
Live Births	{ Legitimate	537	464	1,001
	{ Illegitimate... ..	38	36	74
	Total	<u>575</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,075</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation (adjusted)	16·8
Still Births	22
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	20·1
Deaths	753
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation (adjusted)	15·0

The crude death rate of 12·4 per 1,000 population, after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1·21 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 15·0 per 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 12·0 per 1,000.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	None
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	34·4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	34·96
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27·27
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	27·0
Death rate of infants under 1 week of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	24·2
All infants per 1,000 total (live and still) births...	43·8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	143
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ...	7

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 60,700, as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1961.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1961

Registrar-General's Classification.

						Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	5	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	3	2
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	15	10
11.	„ „ lung, bronchus...	...	...	...	...	33	4
12.	„ „ breast	...	...	...	...	—	9
13.	„ „ uterus	...	...	...	...	—	7
14.	„ „ (other sites)	...	...	...	...	27	38
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	4	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	41	63
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	80	48
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	5	10
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	35	47
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	13	20
22.	Influenza...	...	...	...	...	6	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	20	17
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	43	19
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	3	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	3	4
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	4	5
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	5	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	27	29
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	8	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	6	4
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	1	—
	All causes	...	...	...	...	394	359
						753	

WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1961

Stretford	...	...	...	66
Longford	...	...	...	117
Talbot North	...	...	...	117
Talbot South	...	...	...	81
Trafford	...	...	...	95
Cornbrook	...	...	...	97
Clifford	...	...	...	81
Park "A "	...	...	...	31
Park " B "	...	...	...	68
Total				<u>753</u>

BIRTHS

On the Registrar-General's figure of 1,075 registered births, a crude birth rate for the year of 17·7 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 0·95, giving a birth rate of 16·8 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 17·4 per 1,000.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 753 (see table on page 13).

501 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 49 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas : 301 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was, therefore, 753. Of this number, 486 (or 64 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death				Number
0—1...	...	...	...	37
1—2...	...	...	...	3
2—5...	...	...	...	2
5—15	...	...	...	4
15—25	...	...	...	4
25—45	...	...	...	24
45—65	...	...	...	193
65—75	...	...	...	205
75 and over	...	...	...	281
Total				<u>753</u>

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. There is frequent and mutual collaboration between the Department and the Laboratory. Dr. Parker and his successor Dr. Tobin and their staff at the Laboratory have continued to give prompt advice which has been of practical value.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified during 1961 as compared with two in 1960. The patient made a satisfactory recovery.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded by the Registrar-General during 1961.

The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table overleaf :—

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29
1944	1	0.87	1.93
1945	3	2.84	1.79
1946	1	0.76	1.43
1947	3	2.16	1.17
1948	1	0.79	1.02
1949	—	—	0.98
1950	1	0.93	0.86
1951	1	0.98	0.79
1952	—	—	0.72
1953	—	—	0.76
1954	1	1.04	0.69
1955	—	—	0.64
1956	—	—	0.56
1957	1	0.94	0.47
1958	—	—	0.43
1959	2	1.82	0.38
1960	2	1.85	0.39
1961	—	—	0.33

Deaths from abortion have been included each year since 1943.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1961

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Atelectasis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Anoxia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Heart Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Respiratory Failure	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anencephalus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningomyelocele	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rhesus Incompatibility	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	29	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	37

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1961 was 34 per 1,000 live births as compared with 36 in the previous year. This is comparable with the rate for England and Wales of 21 per 1,000 live births. From the table on page 17 it will be observed that of the 37 deaths of children under one year of age 29 occurred within one month of birth.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Certified Causes

Prematurity :

Nine deaths were due to prematurity—
8 within 24 hours
1 at 1 day

Pneumonia

1 at 1 day

Atelectasis :

3 within 24 hours
1 at 1 day
1 at 3 days
1 at 4 days

Anoxia :

1 within 24 hours
1 at 1 day
1 at 2 days

Heart Disease :

2 at 3 weeks :

Asphyxia :

1 within 24 hours

Haemorrhagic disease of Newborn :

1 within 24 hours
1 at 3 days

Cerebral haemorrhage :

2 within 24 hours

Respiratory failure :

1 at 1 week

Anencephalus :

1 within 24 hours

Rhesus incompatibility :

1 within 24 hours

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1932-1961

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Infantile Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1932	44	59	65
1933	33	46	64
1934	32	41	59
1935	47	60	57
1936	28	37	59
1937	45	59	58
1938	39	53	53
1939	25	56	50
1940	48	75	55
1941	25	44	59
1942	54	74	49
1943	55	59	49
1944	54	48	46
1945	54	49	46
1946	55	45	43
1947	54	40	41
1948	57	46	34
1949	41	36	32
1950	33	31·0	29·8
1951	19	18·7	29·6
1952	19	19	27·6
1953	26	26	26·8
1954	16	17	25·5
1955	20	25	24·9
1956	39	38	23·8
1957	27	26	23·0
1958	39	37	22·5
1959	27	25	22·0
1960	38	36	21·7
1961	37	34	21·4

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water, Drainage and Sewerage

There has been no change in the sanitary circumstances of the area relating to water supply, drainage and sewerage.

Rivers and Streams

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams in the Mersey Rivers Board. The rivers and streams in the Borough have been kept under observation by the District Public Health Inspectors.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey Rivers Board.

Proposals for additional works and improvements at the Sewage Works are proceeding.

Closet Accommodation (end of 1961)

No. of Middens	...	...	...	...	...	None
„ Closets attached to these Middens	...	...	...	...	...	None
„ Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	...	...	...	...	...	None
„ Fresh-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	23,480
„ Movable Ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	20,640
„ Waste-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	None

Public Cleansing

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, a strict weekly collection being maintained.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector under Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 :—

Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1961 :—

Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	3,652
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	216
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	364

No. of Notices served during the year—

Statutory—Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	105
Informal	...	...	...	...	368

Results of Service of notices—

Statutory—Public Health Acts, Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	88
Informal—Complied with or in hand	...					184
Outstanding	...	...	...	...		184
Defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...		940
Defects or nuisances abated...	...	...	...	...		756

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 290 cases, making a total of 658 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Swimming Baths

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

Schools

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Public Health Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades

There are three premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades (one fat melting, two gut scraping), the supervision of which is among the duties of the Public Health Inspectors. Full compliance with bye-law requirements has been maintained during the year, and one factory, where contents relate to both gut scraping and fat melting, is regarded as a model in regard to both layout and operation.

Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no “common lodging houses” in the Borough, but there is still a large number of houses let off in rooms (“houses let in lodgings,” “flats”) with inadequate amenities for each individual family.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

(a) Statistics

Number of new houses erected during the year

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority	2	22
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	5	—

Houses completed since 1939

		Rebuilt after demolition due to enemy action
(i) By the local authority ...	*1,703	30
(ii) By other local authorities...	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	†396	99
Total	<u>2,099</u>	<u>129</u>

* Includes 42 prefabricated houses and 889 flats. † Includes 66 flats.

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	871
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	1,394
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expenses of being rendered fit existing at end of year	368
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	441

(2) Houses Demolished :—	Houses Demo- lished	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	5	14	6
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas :			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	4	11	5
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	8	1	1
(3) Unfit Houses Closed :—	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(4) Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—		
(1) After informal action by Local Authority.....	275	—
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	52	14
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	7	—

(5) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—

Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year :	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	2	2	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority	1	1	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—	2	2
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	1	1
(e) Work completed	1	1	1	1
(f) Additional separate dwellings (included in (e) above)	—	—	—	—

(6) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants :—

Action during year				No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local authority	...	...	...	9
(b) Approved by Local authority	...	...	...	9
(c) Work completed	...	...	...	4

(b) Housing Conditions

(1) General Observations as to Housing Conditions

The number of houses declared unfit, demolished or closed was 218, and 419 are expected to be included in Compulsory Purchase Orders during the next three years. Thereafter 300–400 will attract statutory action during subsequent five years.

(2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :

1,131 applicants on register.

Houses required : 379 1-bedroom type.
528 2-bedroom type.
195 3-bedroom type.
29 4-bedroom type.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

22 houses, 165 flats and 2 bungalows in course of construction.

12 houses, 279 flats and 36 maisonettes contemplated.

- (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses :

Difficulty of limited Building Sites

(3) Overcrowding

- (a) Mostly overcrowding conditions are found in houses let in lodgings and statutory action has been taken to limit the number of occupants and improve amenities. A survey of houses let in lodgings is progressing and increased attention is being given to means of escape in case of fire.

(4) Fitness of Houses

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :

None.

- (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

- (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None.—Some families (in large houses intensively occupied) share closet accommodation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

(1) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of :		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	31	21	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	417	191	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	5	4	—	—
TOTAL	453	216	4	—

*** (2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	10	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	17	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	25	31	—	10	—

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section III of the Act.
42 Out-workers in August list (Wearing apparel).

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

There are now no dairy farms within the Borough.

The control of milk production is now the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Registration of Retail Distributors

Applications for Registration received	Applications granted	Number of Notices to show Cause	Applications granted after Notice to show Cause	Total Applications granted	Removed from Register	On Register at December 31st, 1961
Dairymen (i.e., Retail Distri- butors of Milk with dairy premises)..... —	—	—	—	—	—	7
Retail Distributors of Bottled Milk only 14	14	—	—	—	—	137
TOTAL 14	14	—	—	—	—	144

EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1961

Type of Milk	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Reduction		Phosphatase		Turbidity Test	
	+	—	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	—
Pasteurised... 	—	—	58	8	64	2	—	—
Sterilised 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculin Tested... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” (Pasteurised) ...	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Ungraded 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 	—	—	64	8	70	2	—	1

S denotes Satisfactory. Total Samples examined : 73.
Phosphatase : S = Not more than 2·3 Lovibond Blue Units.
Methylene Blue : S = **Pasteurised Milk.** Must not decolourise Methylene Blue in 30 minutes after storage at a temperature not exceeding 65°F. until between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the day following collections.
Raw Milk. Must not decolourise Methylene Blue within 4½ hours if the sample is taken from 1st May to 31st October, or within 5½ hours if taken from 1st November to 30th April.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The number of dealers' licences in respect of prepacked milk in force at the end of the year was 144.

Adulteration

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sections 9, 13 and 14 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 188 samples were submitted to the Salford City Analyst (public analyst for the Borough) for examination. They comprised 72 milk, 18 ice-cream, 22 drugs and 76 other foods.

One sample of milk showed figures for non-fatty solids below the presumptive limit of 8·50 per cent. but was adjudged genuine on the Hortvet freezing point test.

Five samples were adversely reported upon by reason of minor irregularities, and were dealt with informally.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year in respect of Food and Drugs.

SAMPLES EXAMINED

Report of the Borough Analyst

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent. adulteration
FOODS :			
Milk	72	—	—
Almonds, Ground	1	—	—
Batter Mix	1	—	—
Blackcurrant Drink	1	—	—
Bread (Complaint)	1	1	100·0
Broth, Bone and Vegetable, Strained	1	—	—
Broth, Chicken, Strained	1	—	—
Cheese Crisps	1	—	—
Cheese Spread	3	—	—
Cheese Spread, Buttered	1	—	—
Cheese and Onion Pie	5	1	20·0
Cherries, Glace	2	—	—
Chicken Breast, Canned	1	—	—
Chopped Pork and Meat Roll	1	—	—
Colouring, Blue	1	—	—
Corned Meat Roll	1	—	—
Cream	2	—	—
Cream, Double	2	—	—
Currants	1	—	—
Dried Yeast, Brewers	1	—	—
Dried Yeast, Live	1	—	—
Grapefruit	1	—	—
Grapefruit Squash	1	—	—
Gravy Browning	2	—	—
Gravy Mix	1	—	—
Health Food	1	—	—
Ice Cream	18	—	—
Ice Cream, Dairy	3	—	—
Ice Lolly	1	—	—
Ice Split	1	—	—
Jelly, Grape	1	—	—
Malted Slippery Elm	2	—	—
Meat Extract Cube	1	—	—
Meat Paste (Tongue)	1	—	—
Meat, Potted	2	—	—
Milk, Unsweetened, Con- densed, Full Cream	1	—	—
Mis-shaped Jellies	1	1	100·0
Orange Drink	3	—	—
Orange Squash	2	—	—
Oranges	1	—	—
Peel, Candied	1	—	—
Rice	1	—	—
Rice, Ground	1	—	—
Salmon Paste	1	—	—
Sausage, Beef	4	1	25·0
Sausage, Pork	2	—	—
Spice, Mixed	1	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	3	—	—
Table Jelly	3	—	—
Tea	1	—	—
Tomatoes	1	—	—
Tongue Spread	1	—	—
White Pepper	1	—	—
DRUGS :			
Arrowroot B.P.C.	2	—	—
Aspirin B.P.	1	—	—
Aspirin Tablets B.P.	1	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda B.P.	1	—	—
Boracic Ointment B.P.	1	1	100·0
Borax B.P.	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil B.P.	1	—	—
Castor Oil B.P.	2	—	—

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent. adulteration
Cough Linctus	1	—	—
Cough Mixture	2	—	—
Cream of Magnesia	1	—	—
Epsom Salts B.P.	1	—	—
Laxative Chocolate	1	—	—
Milk of Magnesia	1	—	—
Milk of Magnesia Tablets	1	—	—
Olive Oil B.P.	1	—	—
Vitality Tablets	1	—	—
Wheat Germ Oil Capsules	1	—	—
Zinc Ointment	1	—	—
Total Food and Drugs ...	188	5	2·7

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 36 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

No cases of diphtheria occurred for the tenth year.

Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the tenth year in succession is a very satisfying experience, it is feared that there is a danger of complacency leading to neglect of immunisation against this dread disease.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at Park Hospital, Flixton.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

This is now a function of the Health Committee. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Town Hall, Stretford.

Immunisation is also carried out at each of the School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Whooping Cough and Measles

There were no deaths from measles or from whooping cough.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified—the patient being confined at home. There was no evidence of streptococcal infection.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

Food Poisoning

There were six notified cases of food poisoning associated with a major outbreak in an adjoining district traced to infected meat. The causal organism being identified as *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

Dysentery

There were 17 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery.

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were no confirmed cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945 :—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	9
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1949	—	—	1†	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	15
1950	—	2*	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	8	16
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	14
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	9
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	3	2	1	7	6	7	3	9	34	72

* Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms—fatal.

† Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms—some paralysis.

There has been no evidence to suggest any casual connection between immunisation against diphtheria and onset of poliomyelitis.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1961

Disease	CASES NOTIFIED (after correction of diagnosis)											Total deaths	Total cases removed to hospital from the district
	Total cases at all ages	Years								65 and over			
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—				
											25 and over		
Scarlet fever	67	—	2	3	4	7	43	7	—	1		—	—
Whooping cough	20	4	3	2	3	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	4
Acute poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding rubella)	755	34	84	125	108	117	267	11	8	1	12	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	17	—	1	2	1	1	8	1	1	2	1	—	—
Meningococcal infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	8	0—	—	5—	15—	—	45—	—	65 and over	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	—	—	37	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	8	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	7	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	6	—	2	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Meninges and C.N.S.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	6	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									TOTAL			44	26

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Sent into Hospital as	HOSPITAL :			TOTAL
	Ladywell Hospital	Monsall Hospital	Duchess of York Hospital	
Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	4	—	4
Dysentery ...	1	4	—	5
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	6	—	6
Measles ...	3	9	—	12
Whooping Cough ...	1	3	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	1
Gastro Enteritis ...	2	8	—	10
?Meningitis ...	2	1	—	3
?Glandular Fever ...	—	1	—	1
?German Measles ...	—	2	—	2
Chicken Pox ...	—	2	—	2
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	2	—	2
TOTALS ...	9	44	1	54

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified Disease	Ward Distribution of Cases notified								Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward										
	WARDS								WARDS										
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	TOTAL
Diphtheria (inc. Membranous Croup) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	14	13	6	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	15	2	3	—	1	—	10	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	3	4	2	3	5	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	54	115	50	35	80	67	142	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	3	1	4	—	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (Contracted Abroad) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	126	80	138	63	46	97	86	142	133	5	3	1	2	2	6	2	2	3	26

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952-1961

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever ...	67	61	68	56	89	23	46	7	75	188	68.0
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	8	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1.4
Pneumonia ...	8	14	14	18	24	23	20	21	26	15	18.3
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	3	2	—	1.3
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	0.3
Dysentery ...	17	68	31	55	427	147	233	138	67	19	120.2
Erysipelas ...	3	3	6	9	2	8	3	5	6	9	6.4
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	9	—	14	—	—	3	1	2.7
Measles ...	755	257	659	197	882	208	323	585	390	679	493.7
Whooping Cough ...	20	135	23	16	86	101	98	60	227	269	103.5

DEATHS											10 years mean
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Pneumonia ...	37	32	46	38	26	11	31	21	22	29	29.3
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	0.2
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1961

Month	DIPHTHERIA (inc Membranous Croup)	ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	PUERPERAL PYREXIA	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	PNEUMONIA	FOOD POISONING	PARATYPHOID FEVER	DYSENTERY	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	MALARIA	AC. ENCEPHALITIS	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TOTAL
January ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	93
February ...	—	1	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	181	3	196
March ...	—	1	12	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	146	3	165
April ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	101	7	121
May ...	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	45	1	58
June ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	51	2	60
July ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	79	—	82
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45
September...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	17
October ...	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	2	19
November...	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	19
December...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	12
TOTAL ...	—	3	67	—	1	1	8	6	8	17	1	—	—	755	20	887

Notifications were cancelled or amended in hospital in ten cases, viz. :—

In four cases notified as Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) diagnosis was amended to :

?Phlebitis (R. Femoral)	1
Labyrinthitis	1
?Migraine. Left Cerebral	
Vascular Anomaly	1
Anxiety Hysteria	1

In four cases notified as Dysentery diagnosis was amended to :

Colitis	1
Para-typhoid fever	2
Enteritis	1

In one case notified as Para-typhoid Fever diagnosis was amended to :

Enteritis	1
-----------	---

In one case notified as Diphtheria diagnosis was amended to :

Strep. Tonsillitis	1
--------------------	---

Nineteen cases notified as Dysentery and two cases notified as Food Poisoning were not confirmed bacteriologically.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Patients		Contacts	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	9	—	—
Faeces for Dysentery.....	21	163	5	16
Faeces for Food Poisoning...	12	30	—	—
Faeces for Typhoid.....	—	26	—	—
Faeces for Paratyphoid ...	12	30	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	—	7	—	—
Blood for Typhoid	—	8	—	—
Urine for Typhoid.....	—	19	—	—

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray and formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at Ladywell Hospital, Salford. Other articles are disinfected in situ by formalin or sulphur.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALLPOX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

Facilities for vaccination are available at all Infant Welfare Centres in the area and by all general practitioners.

CANCER

The death rate from cancer was 2·35 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

Deaths recorded from cancer was 143, and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 43.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths :—

	At ages (years)					
	0—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and over	Total
Total deaths from cancer	1	4	17	43	78	143
Total deaths from all causes.....	57	17	61	132	486	753
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths.....	1·75	23·54	32·57	30·69	16·51	18·99

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1961

Site of Disease and Age at Death

CANCER (Site)				At ages (years)					
				At all ages	0 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over
Scalp				1	—	—	—	—	1
Skull				1	—	1	—	—	—
Brain				4	—	2	1	—	1
Jaw				1	—	—	—	—	1
Oesophagus				2	—	—	—	—	2
Lung				9	—	—	—	5	4
Bronchus... ..				28	—	—	3	9	16
Breast				8	—	—	4	3	1
Arm				1	—	—	—	1	—
Stomach				26	—	—	4	6	16
Intestine				2	—	—	—	—	2
Pelvis				1	—	—	—	—	1
Liver				3	—	—	—	1	2
Colon				14	—	—	2	6	6
Pancreas				2	—	—	—	1	1
Caecum				2	—	—	—	—	2
Kidney				1	—	—	—	1	—
Bladder				2	—	—	—	1	1
Rectum				8	—	—	—	4	4
Ovaries				7	—	—	2	3	2
Cervix				3	—	1	1	—	1
Uterus				3	—	—	—	1	2
Vagina				1	—	—	—	—	1
Vulva				1	—	—	—	—	1
Peritoneum				1	—	—	—	—	1
Prostate				3	—	—	—	—	3
Leg				1	—	—	—	—	1
Nervous System...				1	—	—	—	—	1
Connective Tissue				1	—	—	—	—	1
Medullary Cavity				1	—	—	—	—	1
Bone				1	1	—	—	—	—
Carcinomatosis				3	—	—	—	1	2
TOTALS				143	1	4	17	43	78

TUBERCULOSIS

Seventeen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and seven cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were six deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis but no deaths from non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1961 is shown in the following table :—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
152	141	293	9	14	23	161	155	316

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1961

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years :								
0—.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
20—.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—.....	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
35—.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—.....	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—.....	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
65—.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	12	5	3	4	5	1	—	—
	17		7		6		—	

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality, 1952-1961

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1952	27	29	3	2	13	6	—	1
1953	28	27	3	5	15	3	—	2
1954	22	13	—	8	5	3	—	—
1955	28	18	4	3	9	3	2	2
1956	20	14	1	3	11	—	5	1
1957	18	13	2	—	4	3	—	—
1958	19	16	3	2	7	2	—	—
1959	18	13	—	1	13	1	—	1
1960	22	9	—	1	2	1	—	—
1961	12	5	3	4	5	1	—	—

The Chest Clinic is situated at Stretford Memorial Hospital, where all facilities for diagnosis and ambulatory treatment are available.

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

	Quarter ending :				TOTAL
	March 31st	June 30th	Sept. 30th	Dec. 31st	
PULMONARY—					
Lungs	2	5	5	4	16
Lungs and Neck Glands	—	—	—	—	—
Pleura	—	—	1	—	1
Apex	—	—	—	—	—
Chest	—	—	—	—	—
Hilar Glands and Chest	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	5	6	4	17
NON-PULMONARY—					
<i>Alimentary :</i>					
Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Glands :</i>					
Mesenteric	—	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—
Cervical... ..	1	1	—	—	2
<i>Genito-Urinary :</i>					
Epididymis	—	—	—	—	—
Endome Trium... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Renal Tract	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Joints and Bones :</i>					
Spine	1	—	1	—	2
Sacro-Iliac	—	—	—	1	1
Neck (Lupus)	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges	—	1	—	—	1
Left Frontal Sinus	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	2	2	1	2	7
GRAND TOTAL—PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY	4	7	7	6	24

Non-Notified Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from tuberculosis which had not been previously notified.

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention

There was no occasion during the year under review to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of aged and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

SECTION G.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DELEGATED TO THE BOROUGH

Under the Local Government Act, 1958

In accordance with the delegation scheme formulated under the Local Government Act, 1958, certain Health and Welfare Services which had previously been administered by the Lancashire County Council through their Divisional Health Committee No. 16 became the responsibility of the Borough as from 1st October, 1960.

The services concerned are as follows :—

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21—Health Centres.

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Section 23—Midwifery.

Section 24—Health Visiting.

Section 25—Home Nursing.

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care.

Section 29—Home Help Service.

Mental Health Act, 1959

Mental Health Services

(with the exception of the provision of
residential accommodation)

National Assistance Act, 1948

Sections 29 and 30—Welfare Services for Handicapped
Persons.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulations Act, 1948

Registration of Nurseries and Child-Minders.

A brief outline of the services provided under these functions and a record of the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1961, is contained in the following pages.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified Births (i.e., occurring) in the Borough, together with inward and outward transfers, during 1961

	IN HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOMES, ETC.								IN THE HOME								TOTAL							
	Live Births				Still Births				Live Births				Still Births				Live Births				Still Births			
	*Pre-mature		Mature		Total				*Pre-mature		Mature		Total				*Pre-mature		Mature		Total			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
TOTALS occurring in the Borough 1961 ...	14	6	225	227	239	233	4	3	11	8	121	140	132	148	1	—	25	14	346	367	371	381	5	3
Total outward transfers	10	3	135	152	145	155	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	136	152	146	155	2	3
Total inward transfers	43	22	351	257	394	279	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	22	351	257	394	279	12	4
Final number belonging to the Borough	47	25	441	332	488	357	14	4	11	8	120	140	131	148	1	—	58	33	561	472	619	505	15	4

* A birth is regarded as “ premature ” if the birth weight is 5½ lbs. or less.

Births are NOTIFIED within 48 hours of birth. Registration may be made at any time up to 42 days after birth.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

There are no Health Centres in the Borough and no proposals for the future.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Ante-Natal sessions are held at the four clinics within the Borough and are attended by the Medical Officer and Midwife. Routine blood and urine tests are carried out, and free dental and chiropody treatment is available for all expectant mothers.

Relaxation exercise classes are held weekly by the physiotherapist, and mothercraft is taught by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Work done at Ante-Natal Clinics during 1961

Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics (including midwives' sessions)	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of attendances
Old Trafford	50	265	891
Trafford Park	24	39	136
Mitford Street	50	68	189
Lostock	17	71	72
TOTALS	141	443	1,288

Work done at Relaxation Clinics during 1961

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of attendances
Old Trafford ...	49	169	1,139

Post-Natal Care

There are no specific post-natal clinics in the Borough but post-natal examinations are carried out in conjunction with the ante-natal clinics.

Post-Natal Examinations of Women Confined during 1961

	Confined in hospital	Confined in private nursing homes	Confined at home	
			Doctor engaged	No doctor engaged
(a) Number of mothers normally resident in the Borough who were confined during the year ...	872	27	222	42
(b) Number of those in (a) above known to have had a post-natal pelvic examination by a doctor between the fifth and twelfth weeks after confinement	668	21	158	28
Proportion (per cent) of (b) to (a)	76·6	77·7	71·2	66·6

Child Welfare Centres

There are four child welfare clinics serving the Borough to which mothers are encouraged to bring all children who have not reached the age of five years. A medical officer is available for consultation at all clinics and Health Visitors are present to interview and advise mothers on all aspects of physical and mental health.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, smallpox vaccination and poliomyelitis vaccination is available free.

Certain proprietary foods are on sale at all centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and the distribution and sale of the Ministry of Health Welfare Foods is undertaken. These welfare foods comprise National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets.

Summary of attendances at CHILD WELFARE CENTRES during 1961

Child Welfare Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending who were born in			No. of attendances of children at ages			Average attendances by all children (per session)
		1961	1960	1959-1956	0-1	1-2	2-4	
Old Trafford	99	333	307	349	3,569	514	534	46.6
Mitford Street	106	259	224	357	3,612	857	994	51.5
Trafford Park	51	36	41	44	548	84	62	13.6
Lostock	52	90	84	170	1,535	382	724	50.8
TOTALS	308	718	656	920	9,264	1,837	2,314	43.0

Welfare Foods distributed during 1961

The following issues of National Welfare Foods were made from all Centres in the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1961 :—

National Dried Milk	...	...	11,060 tins
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	2,636 bottles
Vitamin A and D tablets	...	...	2,373 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	15,970 bottles

Dental Care

Dental treatment, including the supply and repair of dentures, is provided free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Clinics are held at Trafford Public Hall and Mitford Street.

Work of the Dental Officers during 1961

	Children under 5 years of age and NOT attending school	Expect- ant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total
Number inspected	162	25	43	230
Number found to require treatment	140	20	41	201
Number treated	149	20	41	210
Number treated who were rendered dentally fit ...	143	7	41	191
Number of extractions ...	452	67	339	858
Number of administrations of anaesthetics — local ...	3	15	76	94
general ...	191	13	35	239
Number of fillings	268	23	60	351
Number of crowns	—	—	11	11
Number of scalings, or scal- ings and gum treatment ...	5	23	70	98
Number of silver nitrate treatments	45	—	—	45
Number of dressings	328	25	45	398
Number of radiographs ...	4	10	75	89
Number of dentures provided				
Complete	—	7	46	53
Partial	—	2	12	14
Repaired	—	1	1	2

Ascertainment of Deafness

In view of the importance of early diagnosis of deafness, a number of Health Visitors have received special training in its ascertainment and screening tests are conducted at clinic sessions. All cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Department of Education for the Deaf at Manchester University.

Screening Tests conducted during 1961

	First Tests					Second Tests					Third Tests				
	Age in Years					Age in Years					Age in Years				
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-
Vulnerable ...	26	14	2	3	2	4	1	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—
Others ...	5	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing of urine for Phenylketonuria is carried out at the infant welfare centres.

Premature Infants

Premature infants are those who weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Special attention is given by Health Visitors to all premature babies working in close liaison with the Midwife if the confinement is at home. Special equipment is available on loan to assist in the proper care of the premature infant and specially heated cots are used for the transportation of premature babies to hospital.

Premature births notified during 1961, after adjustments for inward and outward transfers.

	Born at Home	Born in Hospital or Maternity Home	Total
Total Premature Births ...	19	72	91
Died within 24 hours ...	6	11	17
Percentage of Infants surviving 24 hours ...	68%	85%	81%
Survived 28 days ...	11	55	66
Percentage of Infants surviving 28 days ...	58%	76%	73%

Day Nurseries

Four day nurseries are provided in the Borough, and priority is given to the admission of children regarded as social cases, usually when the persons solely responsible for the care of young children must of necessity go out to earn a living. A charge is made for this service according to means. The following is a list of priorities adopted as a guide to considering the admission of children to Day Nurseries :—

Social Cases

- (a) Special cases due to illness, confinement, etc., of mothers.
- (b) Widows.
- (c) Women separated, divorced, or deserted.
- (d) Unmarried mothers.
- (e) Women whose husbands are invalids or work part-time.
- (f) Widowers or fathers separated, divorced or deserted.
- (g) Any other special reasons, e.g., problem families, unsatisfactory living conditions, children requiring special care, etc.

All Other Cases

Where the mothers are in employment, priority being given as far as possible to those mothers whose financial need is greatest and to those, e.g., nurses, teachers, etc., of whom there may be a considerable need in a particular area.

DAY NURSERIES
Summary of attendances during 1961

Nursery	Number of Places Approved		Mondays to Fridays only			No. of Children at end of Year		
	0—1	2—4	No. of Days Open	Total attendances at ages	Proportion of attendances to Day Places (All ages)	On Registers	On Waiting Lists	
				0—1 2—4		0—1 2—4	0—1 2—4	
Beresford Road ...	10	24	247	1,324 5,504	81·3%	8 28	17 18	
Victoria Park ...	10	24	247	1,798 5,256	83·9%	10 27	30 39	
Seymour ...	12	26	248	2,499 5,991	90·0%	14 30	16 22	
Northumberland ...	18	22	247	2,281 5,014	73·8%	16 24	25 10	
TOTAL ...	50	96	989	7,902 21,765	82·2%	48 109	88 89	

DAY NURSERIES **Social Cases attending the Day Nurseries**

DAY NURSERY	A.1	A.2	A.3	A.4	A.5	A.6	A.7	Social Cases— Total No. of children attending	Total No. of children attending during year	% Social Cases
Beresford Road	5	—	7	5	1	1	9	28	65	43
Victoria Road	7	1	19	6	1	1	8	43	70	61·4
Seymour Grove	13	2	12	11	2	—	16	56	98	57·1
Northumberland Road	4	2	9	8	—	1	6	30	86	34·9
	TOTAL							157	319	49·2

CODE :— A.1. Special Cases due to illness, confinement, etc. of mothers.
A.2. Widows.
A.3. Women separated, divorced or deserted.
A.4. Unmarried Mothers.

CODE :— A.5. Women whose husbands are invalids or work part-time.
A.6. Widowers or fathers separated, divorced or deserted.
A.7. Any other special reasons, *e.g.*, problem families, unsatisfactory living conditions, children requiring special care, etc.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Officially the unmarried mother is entitled to similar services and benefits under the National Health Service Act as the married mother, but these services are not always adequate to meet her needs. She often requires special advice and help and this work is carried out by the Health Visiting staff.

Advice quite often required by the unmarried mother includes such subjects as affiliation orders, adoption procedure, hostel accommodation, before, during and after confinement, placements of child with foster parents, or placement in a day nursery.

No Mother and Baby Homes are administered by the Local Health Authority but the admission of unmarried mothers to Hostels is arranged through moral welfare societies, payment being made on a case basis.

Under these arrangements nine unmarried mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year ended 31st December, 1961, as follows :—

Mother and Baby Home	No. of Cases	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
St. Agnes House, Withington	1	—
St. Anne's, Heywood ...	2	—
St. Teresa's, Salford ...	2	1
The Grange, Wilpshire ...	1	2
Total ...	6	3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Family Planning Clinics

Women who for health reasons require advice on birth control may be referred to a family planning clinic, payment being made to the voluntary association administering such clinics on a case basis.

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwifery scheme provides for the employment of whole-time midwives who attend the confinements of patients in their own homes. Maternity outfits are supplied free to such patients.

The establishment of domiciliary midwives was increased from five to six in April, 1961, but for most of the year the service was under strength and four midwives were employed at the end of the year. Two new appointments were made, but the midwives concerned did not commence duty until the beginning of the new year.

In addition to the Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority, there were 13 Midwives on the staff at Stretford Memorial Hospital at 31st December, 1961.

Cases attended by all Midwives in the Borough during the year 1961

	Confine- ments	Mis- carriages	Total Cases	Cases in which analgesics were given
(a) Local Health Authority Mid- wives	275	8	283	242
(b) Hospital Services...	478	—	478	420
(c) Total	753	8	761	662

Summary of Work by Local Health Authority Midwives during 1961

Confinements (1)				Miscarriages (2)			
Dr. NOT booked		Dr. booked		Dr. NOT booked		Dr. booked	
Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery
1	1	21	252	—	6	—	2
Total		275		Total		8	

(b) Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths

Live-births			Stillbirths			Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 10th day	Deaths	
Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Total	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Total		Mother	Child (under 1 month)
23	256	279	—	1	1	198	—	8

(c) Visits

To confinements and miscarriages shown in section (a) above (1)	To hospital discharges shown in section (b)(3) above (2)	Total (3)	Total number of visits included in column (1) which were made between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. (i.e., night visits) (4)
6,994	784	7,778	206

(d) Confinements at which analgesics were administered

	Gas/Air				Pethidene		Trilene	Total
	Alone	With Pethidene	With Trilene	With Pethidene and Trilene	Alone	With Trilene	Alone	
Midwives								
Dr. present at delivery...	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	19
Dr. NOT present at delivery ...	—	—	3	4	17	104	95	223
TOTAL...	—	—	3	4	17	115	103	242

Proportion of births in the Borough attended by Local Health Authority Midwives during the year 1961 :—

(a) Total number of live and still births occurring in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	760
(b) Number of (a) which were domiciliary	...					281
(c) Number of (b) which were attended by L.H.A. Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	281
(d) Percentage of (c) to (a)	...	...	...	...		36·9 %
(e) Percentage of (c) to (b)	...	...	...	...		100 %

SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

The Council are responsible for providing a service of health visitors whose duties are broadly speaking that of health teacher and family adviser.

Health Visitors have nursing and midwifery qualifications in addition to possessing the health visitor's certificate and are specially equipped to deal with social problems. They frequently act as the link between the family and the various statutory and voluntary social services available to them.

Whilst health visitors are concerned with all classes of the community needing health education or advice on social problems particular attention is given to the care of infants and young children, the aged, the handicapped, and problem families. Health Visitors also attend regularly at ante-natal clinics, relaxation classes, child welfare centres and school health inspections. Other duties carried out include assistance with vaccination and immunisation programmes, the carrying out of special surveys, screening tests in connection with the ascertainment of defective hearing in young children, and enquiries into applications for admission to convalescent homes. This list is not intended to be comprehensive but does indicate the varied scope of the work of health visitors.

The staff establishment provides for 14 Health Visitors, but at the end of the year the number of Health Visitors employed was only ten, owing to difficulties in recruitment of staff. Two School/Clinic Nurses were employed to relieve Health Visitors by assisting in Clinics and Schools.

Number of Visits by Health Visitors during 1961

Expectant Mothers :				
First Visits ...	...	...	...	143
Total Visits...	...	...	...	307
Children under one year of age :				
First Visits ...	...	...	...	1,064
Total Visits...	...	...	...	6,413
Children one to five years :				
Total Visits...	...	...	...	8,811
Adults (excluding expectant mothers)				
Total Visits...	...	...	...	1,646
Problem Families :				
Total Visits...	...	...	...	514
Other Cases				
Total Visits...	...	...	...	719
TOTAL VISITS				18,410
Number of families and households				
visited	...	...	...	3,030

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

The Council are responsible for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing care in their own homes. The services of District Nurses are obtained through the recommendation of general practitioners, with whom they work in close co-operation.

All the District Nurses employed are State Registered Nurses, most of whom have undertaken “district training” for the examination of the Queen’s Institute of District Nursing.

The staff establishment provides for seven District Nurses, including one Male Nurse, and the full establishment was employed at the end of the year. In addition, two assistant nurses were employed, mainly in nursing the aged and chronic sick, under the supervision of the State Registered Nurses.

(a) General Nursing Cases Attended

(i) No. on registers at end of 1960	...	...	266
(ii) New cases attended during 1961	...	...	865
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1,131
(iii) LESS cases completed (i.e., attendances ceased during 1961)	...	...	869
			<hr/>
(iv) No. on registers at end of 1961	...	...	262
			<hr/> <hr/>

(b) Visits paid during 1961

	Day	Night	Total
To general cases on registers	31,273	109	31,382
Casual advisory visits	443	23	466
Other advisory interviews	282	—	282
			<hr/>
Totals	31,998	132	32,130
			<hr/> <hr/>

Table 1 — By Duration of Treatments and Frequency of Visits —
Completed cases for year ended 31st December, 1961

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of Cases	Duration of Treatments				
		Length of treatment (weeks)	Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits (day and night)
				Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	4	93.7	23.4	558	—	139.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	15	192.9	12.9	427	—	28.5
Cancer ...	78	445.9	5.7	2,418	—	31
Diabetes ...	16	503.6	31.5	4,210	—	263.1
Anaemias and other blood diseases ...	44	1,685.9	38.3	1,641	—	37.3
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders ...	13	104	8	150	—	11.5
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis ...	31	195	6.3	753	1	24.3
Other diseases of central nervous system ...	48	1,164.7	24.3	2,191	4	45.7
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process ...	6	16.6	2.8	66	—	11
Diseases of heart and circulatory system ...	67	1,305.4	19.5	2,718	—	40.6
Influenza ...	12	30.4	2.5	119	—	9.9
Pneumonia ...	13	51	3.9	169	—	13
Bronchitis ...	47	136.1	2.9	536	—	11.4
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	17	37.4	2.2	141	—	8.3
Diseases of digestive system ...	82	243.9	3.0	898	1	11.0
Diseases of genito-urinary system ...	17	639.6	37.6	1,142	—	67.2
Diseases of the skin ...	26	529.4	20.4	1,992	—	76.6
Disease of bones and organism of movement (including rheumatism and arthritis) ...	40	1,084.9	27.1	2,872	15	72.2
Senility and ill-defined conditions ...	185	2,515.7	13.6	4,935	1	26.7
Burns and scalds ...	7	38.6	5.5	175	—	25
Other accidents, injuries, etc. ...	16	104.1	6.5	380	—	23.8
All other conditions ...	21	81.3	3.9	230	—	11.0
TOTALS	805	11,200	13.9	28,721	22	35.7
Stretford Borough ...						2.6
Admin. County ...	29,761	424,543.3	14.3	996,154	4,249	33.6
						2.4

HOME NURSING —

ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES

TABLE 2

Year ended 31st December, 1961

	Stretford Borough		Admin. County	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1. Total completed cases analysed	805	100	29,761	100
2. Sex and age groups— (age in years)				
0—M	3	0·4	744	2·5
F	3	0·4	394	1·3
5—M	6	0·7	449	1·5
F	5	0·6	376	1·3
15—M	38	4·7	1,521	5·1
F	68	8·4	3,713	12·5
45—M	91	11·3	2,978	10·0
F	146	18·1	4,666	15·7
65—M	173	21·5	5,377	18·1
F	272	33·8	9,543	32·1
All ages M	311	38·6	11,069	37·2
F	494	61·4	18,692	62·8
3. Agency of reference :—				
Services of nurse requested by :—				
General practitioner ...	726	90·2	25,345	85·2
Hospital	74	9·2	3,290	11·1
P.H. Authority	3	0·4	399	1·3
Direct	2	0·2	615	2·1
T.B. Clinic	—	—	31	0·1
Other	—	—	81	0·3
4. Disposal of Cases :—				
Recovered, relieved, etc.	340	42·2	15,672	52·7
Admitted to hospital ...	141	17·5	4,806	16·1
Died	178	22·1	5,136	17·3
Gone away	34	4·2	1,048	3·5
Out-patient, X-ray, etc....	90	11·2	2,354	7·9
Nurse withdrawn ...	21	2·6	677	2·3
Other	1	0·1	68	0·2

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

Facilities are provided for the free vaccination of any person desiring it either at the clinics or by general practitioners. Supplies of vaccine lymph are obtained through the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Number of Vaccinations performed during 1961

Primary Vaccinations						Re-vaccinations					
Age in Years						Age in Years					
Under 1	1-	5-	15-	Total		Under 1	1-	5-	15-	Total	
434	51	15	43	543		1	6	7	79	93	

Age in Years	By Assistant Divisional Medical Officers				By General Practitioners				Total	
	Under 5	5+	15+		Under 5	5+	15+		Under 5	5+
Primary Vaccinations	244	3	1		241	12	42		485	15
Re-vaccinations ...	—	1	2		7	6	77		7	7
TOTALS ...	244	4	3		248	18	119		492	22
										122

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus can be given as a "triple" vaccine, or a "combined" vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough or tetanus or a "single" vaccine against diphtheria alone. As with smallpox vaccination, immunisations are provided either at the clinics or by general practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children at 31st December, 1961, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1947)					
Age at 31-12-61 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1961	1-4 1957-1960	5-9 1952-1956	10-14 1947-1951	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary and booster) completed in period:					
1957-1961 ...	321	2,919	3,544	837	7,621
1947-1956 ...	—	—	2,013	4,946	6,959
Estimated mid-year child population ...	564	4,086	10,381		15,031
Immunity Index (No. of children immunised during last 5 years) ...	56.9%	71.4%	42.2%		50.7%

Immunisations against Diphtheria completed during the year 1961

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during the year 1961			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course)
Year of Birth			
1957-1961	1947-1956	Total	Total 1947-1961
905	149	1,054	299

Number of Children who were immunised against Diphtheria during the year 1961

	By Assistant Divisional Medical Officers	By General Practitioners	Total
Primary Immunisations (Full Course)	561	493	1,054
Reinforcement Injections ...	191	108	299
Total	752	601	1,353

Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1957 and 31st December, 1961.						
Age at 31-12-61 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in Year	Under 1 1961	1- 1960	2- 1959	3- 1958	4 but under 5 1957	Under 5 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) completed in period :—						
1959-1961 	314	758	651	541	157	2,421
1957-1958 	—	—	—	176	542	718
Estimated mid-year child population...	564			4,086		4,650
Immunity Index (No. of children immunised during past three years) 	55.7%			51.6%		52.1%

Notification of cases of Whooping Cough during 1961, after correction of diagnosis

Age Group					Total under 5 Years
0–	1–	2–	3–	4 but under 5	
4	3	2	3	2	14

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is at the present time offered free to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years. In addition, doctors and their families, hospital workers, expectant mothers, persons going to visit or reside outside Europe, Canada or America, dental surgeons and their staffs and families, nurses and public health staffs and their families are also eligible for vaccination. As with diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination the work is carried out either at clinics or by general practitioners. A special evening session is held at Mitford Street Clinic on the first and third Thursday of each month from 5-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for the benefit of adults who are unable to attend during the normal clinic times.

Vaccinations performed during 1961

Age Groups	Primary (2) injections	Reinforcement injections
40 years or over	160	73
Born prior to 1933 but not yet reached 40th birthday	1,620	927
Born in years 1933–1942... ..	706	321
Born in years 1943–1961... ..	2,058	1,045

Schedule of Vaccination

Vaccinations and immunisations are carried out in accordance with the following schedule :—

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
6 to 8 months	1 2	Poliomyelitis 1 Poliomyelitis 2	1 2	4 weeks
9 to 12 months	3 4	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus 1 Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus 2	3 4	4 to 6 weeks
15 to 18 months	5	Poliomyelitis 3	5	
18 to 21 months	6	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus 3	6	
Smallpox during first two years but preferably at 4 to 5 months.				
School entry	...	Poliomyelitis 4, diphtheria, tetanus		
8 to 12 years	...	Diphtheria, tetanus, smallpox re-vaccination		
Over 12 years	...	B.C.G.		

SECTION 28 —

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

A Tuberculosis Visitor is employed to carry out domiciliary visiting of notified cases of T.B. and contacts. This work involves close co-operation with the Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board, and the Tuberculosis Visitor attends regularly at the Chest Clinic, Stretford Memorial Hospital.

Extra nourishment may be provided in certain circumstances for persons suffering from tuberculosis where this is recommended by the Chest Physician and two persons received assistance under this scheme during the year.

The work in the Borough was shared by a part-time Tuberculosis Visitor, who resigned in October, 1961, and the part-time services of the Tuberculosis Visitor from Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 16.

Summary of the work of Tuberculosis Visitors for the year 1961

1.	Chest Clinic Sessions attended	...	...	82
2.	Other "sessions," e.g., M.M.R., schools, etc.—			
	(a) Full sessions	...	...	51
	(b) Short visits (part sessions)	...	...	2
3.	Home visits			
	(a) Cases—			
	(i) First visits	...	...	32
	(ii) Re-visits	...	...	933
	(b) Contacts—			
	(i) First visits...	...	...	111
	(ii) Re-visits	...	...	418
	(c) Other home visits	...	...	38
	(d) Ineffective visits (no access, etc.)	...	...	194
	(e) Visits to tuberculous households included in 3 (a) to (c) above	...	...	1,066
4.	Other visits	...	...	28

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is offered where appropriate to school children from approximately 13 years of age up to school leaving age, and also including students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges, and other establishments of further education.

**Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out by Chest Physicians
during year ended 31st December, 1961**

Age Groups	Under 2 years	2-4 years inc.	5-14 years inc.	15 years and over
No. of persons tested for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination ...	10	26	33	50
No. found negative ...	10	25	25	19
No. of persons vaccinated ...	40	21	29	18

**B.C.G. Vaccination of School Leavers and Students by
Assistant Divisional Medical Officers
during year ended 31st December, 1961**

Category	Number of Schools	Number of children		
		Tuberculin tested	Found negative	Vaccinated with B.C.G.
School children under 14 years ...	8	691	517	517
14 years and over ...	8	230	187	187
Students—Further Education ...	—	—	—	—

Health Education

The staff of the Health Department, and in particular the Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Health Visitors are continuously engaged in this important branch of preventive medicine. Activities include talks on health matters to mothers attending the clinics and women's organisations. Lectures on mothercraft are given by Health Visitors to schoolgirls in Stretford.

Literature and posters have been distributed and exhibited on all suitable occasions.

Convalescent Home Care

Convalescent Home Care is arranged in suitable cases on the recommendation of a general practitioner, where the need is for a change of environment, regular meals and rest, not involving active medical treatment. The normal period of recuperative convalescence provided is two weeks, and applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.

During 1961, nine adults and one pre-school child were admitted to Convalescent Homes under the scheme.

Mothercraft Training

Periods of Mothercraft Training may be arranged in approved cases, in residential homes where mothers can be admitted with their children. Persons selected for such training are in the main "problem families" or those in danger of becoming so. The normal period of stay is eight weeks, and at these Homes mothers are helped in solving their domestic problems and given training in child control and household management. A charge is made according to means. There were no cases during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

A quantity of nursing equipment is held in store at Lostock Clinic for temporary loan to patients who are confined or being nursed at home. There is no charge for this service.

The following articles were on loan to patients at the 31st December, 1961 :—

5 Air Rings	6 Hospital-type single beds.
19 Bedpans	2 Pillows
1 Rubber Bedpan	1 Mattress
10 Backrests	2 pairs Elbow crutches
17 Urinals	3 Tripod walking aids
18 Commode chairs	1 Walking frame
20 Plastic sheets	3 Spark guards
4 Dunlopillo mattress sections	1 Lifting apparatus
3 Bed cradles	17 Wheel chairs

Laundry Service

This service is primarily designed to facilitate the care, in their own homes, of persons, particularly the incontinent, aged and chronic sick, who might otherwise have to be admitted to hospital.

Patients are carefully selected and in approved cases sufficient bed linen is supplied on loan to allow a twice weekly delivery and collection. The laundering is undertaken by a hospital of the West Manchester Hospital Management Committee for the local authority.

Patients are assessed to contribute a small charge towards the cost of the service according to their means. During the year the service was provided to 39 patients, involving a total of 305 case weeks.

Chiropody Service

This is a new service which commenced in the County area on the 1st January, 1960, and for the time being is limited to the aged, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The service is free and is provided mainly in the clinics, where sessions were held during the year on the following basis :—

Old Trafford Clinic	...	6 sessions per month
Mitford Street Clinic	...	8 sessions per month
Trafford Park Clinic	...	2 sessions per month

Ambulance Service transport is provided where necessary to take patients to the clinics for treatment. Domiciliary treatment may be provided on the recommendation of a medical practitioner, health visitor, midwife or district nurse in cases where the patient is unable, for medical reasons, to visit a clinic.

Summary of Chiropody Treatment provided during the year ended 31st December, 1961

	No. of Clinics	Total No. of Sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients			No. of individuals treated		
			In Clinics	At Home	Total	In Clinics	At Home	Total
Directly provided service ...	3	199	1,332	9	1,341	455	5	460

	No. of treatments given to patients					No. of individuals treated			
	Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total		Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total
Directly provided service ...	1,333	1	7	1,341		454	1	5	460

In addition, a chiropodist makes a monthly visit to the two Old People's Homes, Grangethorpe and Harry Lord House, and during the year a total of 139 treatments were given to 45 persons.

SECTION 29 — HOME HELP SERVICE

The services of a Home Help are available to expectant mothers, either for a confinement at home or in hospital ; to families deprived of the mother's care due to her illness, or in cases where there is other illness in the family and assistance for the housewife is considered necessary ; and to sick or aged persons living alone who are unable to look after themselves. The majority of Home Helps are now employed in the care of the aged in their own homes, and this forms an extremely important part of the service. The Home Help carries out all the domestic work which would normally be done by the housewife, who she is in effect replacing. She is, therefore, expected to keep the house clean and tidy, prepare meals, carry out the shopping, do the household laundry, look after the children, and attend to any sick person so far as one would expect the ordinary housewife so to do. Duties involving a knowledge of nursing techniques are not expected of her.

The majority of Home Helps are part-time employees who work under the general direction of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant. The duties of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant include the recruitment, supervision and training of Home Helps, assessing the amount of help required in households, allocation of work and investigating the financial circumstances of applicants for the service in order to assess their ability to pay towards the cost in accordance with an approved scale.

One Home Help Organiser, one Assistant Home Help Organiser, one full-time Home Help and 149 part-time Home Helps (63 whole-time equivalents) were employed at 31st December, 1961.

Cases attended during 1961

(a) Confinement at home	...	...	...	10
(b) Confinement away from home	...	...	...	9
(c) Chronic sick (under 65 years)	...	...	...	23
(d) Chronic sick, aged and infirm (65 years and over)	...	...	...	349
(e) All other cases (under 65 years)	...	...	...	28
(f) All other cases (aged 65 and over)	...	...	...	5
				424
				424

Evening and Night Helps

Home Helps may be provided outside the normal working hours in cases of emergency, and this is of great assistance in providing for the home care of the aged. Evening helps are engaged to pay a visit in the late evening in order to assist the elderly infirm to bed and to ensure that they are comfortable for the night. This service is usually allocated to the very infirm, where the risk of accidents in the home is considered to be rather high.

A night help is intended to cover emergencies and may be provided to sit up with a sick person who would otherwise be left alone during the night. Help of this nature is provided usually when there are no relatives or in order to relieve a relative of the strain of sitting up during the night for prolonged periods.

Evening helps were provided in five cases, and 550 evening visits were made during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Mental Health Services

The Mental Health Act, 1959 came into operation on the 1st November, 1960 repealing the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy Acts. The new Act envisages a fresh approach to the problem of mental illness, admissions to hospital for treatment to be an informal arrangement just as in other illnesses. Compulsory emergency admissions, instead of being dealt with through a magistrate as under the old legislation, will be arranged by doctors. The Mental Welfare Officers, in addition to their work in connection with the above, undertake the care and after-care of patients who no longer need hospital treatment, making regular visits to offer help and guidance. They work in close co-operation with the psychiatric clinic which was opened during the year at Stretford Memorial Hospital. The part-time services of the Mental Welfare Officers are made available from Lancashire Health Division No. 16.

Guardianship

The authority may accept the duties of guardianship, but there were no cases in the Borough during 1961.

Training Centre

The Delamere House Training Centre for the mentally subnormal has not been delegated by the County Council and continues to be administered by Lancashire Health Division No. 16.

Residential Accommodation

The provision of residential accommodation for the mentally disordered has not been delegated and remains the responsibility of the County Council.

Work undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers during 1961

	Number of visits
(a) Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	89
(b) Application for compulsory admission to hospital:—	
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25) ...	59
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26) ...	12
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29) ...	12
(c) Admission to hospital through Courts (Part V)	1
(d) Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	17
(e) Progress reports in cases on licence	12
(f) Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended ...	55
(g) Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after-care :—	
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely subnormal)	463
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	949
(h) Visits to hospitals to interview patients ...	9
(i) Number of prosecutions for non-attendance at Junior Training Centre undertaken	—
(j) Other visits	89
Total	<u>1,767</u>

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE **Summary of Cases for the year, 1961**

	Mentally ill (inc. Psychopathic)				Mentally subnormal (inc. severely subnormal)				Totals			
	under 16		16 and over		under 16		16 and over		under 16		16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. No. of patients on the register at 1st January, 1961	—	—	53	62	11	10	22	30	11	10	75	92
2. No. of patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year by—												
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	15	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	31
(b) Hospitals	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	15
(c) Local Education Authorities	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
(d) Other sources	—	—	2	4	1	—	3	5	1	—	5	9
3. Totals of 1 and 2 above	—	—	74	105	14	11	26	43	14	11	100	148
4. No. of patients removed from the register during the year on account of:—												
(a) Death	—	—	4	8	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	9
(b) Removal out of area	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	11
(c) Admitted to hospital for long-term care	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	2	6
(d) No longer in need of Mental Health Service	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9
(e) Other reasons	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
5. No. of patients on register at 31st December, 1961	—	—	52	79	12	10	25	31	12	10	77	110

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Classification of Patients as at 31st December, 1961

	Mentally ill						Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals			
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Classification of patients under L.H.A. care at 31-12-61 :—																						
(a) Attending Day Training Centre ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	5	—	9	9	7
(b) In Residential Training Centre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Resident in L.H.A. home/hostel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Resident in private home/hostel at L.H.A. expense ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Receiving home visits and not included in (a) to (d) above ...	—	—	52	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	3	1	8	17	3	1	68	103
TOTAL ...	—	—	52	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	12	10	17	22	12	10	77	110
2. No of Patients in area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31-12-61 :—																						
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. No. of admissions for temporary residential care during 1961 :—																						
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	6
(b) Elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTIONS 29 and 30 —

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

General Classes

A scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons (general classes) provides a range of services available to any person who is substantially and permanently handicapped by any disability other than a defect of hearing or sight (whose welfare is provided for under separate schemes). A comprehensive register of all such handicapped persons is maintained, and at the end of the year there were 115 persons on the register, classified according to age and disability.

During 1961, adaptations to the houses of six registered handicapped persons were carried out, free of cost to the applicant, to mitigate the effects of their disabilities.

Holidays at Handicapped Persons' Holiday Homes were provided under the scheme for six persons, charges being made where applicable according to the financial circumstances of the applicant.

During the year, a scheme for the supply of distinguishing car badges to severely disabled drivers was introduced, to ease their traffic and parking difficulties, and by the end of the year badges had been issued to ten applicants.

Facilities for the tuition and practice of handicrafts are provided through the services of the Occupational Therapist who is employed by Lancashire County Health Division No. 16. The number of handicapped persons visited at home for instruction in occupational therapy was 51, the total number of visits being 228. A handicraft centre was also held weekly at Lostock Clinic and this was attended by 17 handicapped persons.

A social welfare centre is provided by The Urmston and District Handicapped Persons' Club on a voluntary basis at the Flixton Institute, and 35 handicapped persons registered in the Borough are members of this club. Ambulance service transport was provided for a number of members who were unable to travel on public service vehicles, and voluntary car transport was also provided in a number of cases.

Details of Handicapped Persons included on the
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes) as at 31st December, 1961

Disability	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female						
	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-	M.	F.
A/E...	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	1	5	8	7
F...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	5	9	3	17
G...	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
H/L...	—	1	—	3	5	—	1	1	3	5	9	10
Q/T...	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	8	4
V...	—	1	7	2	3	1	3	10	5	5	13	24
U/W-Mental disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
U/W-Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
X...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Y...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Z...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	4
TOTALS	—	2	9	15	20	2	4	20	17	26	46	69

CODE :— A/E Amputation.
F Arthritis and Rheumatism.
G Congenital malformations and deformities.
H/L Diseases of the digestive, genito-urinary,
heart or circulatory and respiratory
systems, and diseases of the skin.
CODE :— Q/T Injuries and diseases of upper and lower
limbs and the spine.
V Organic nervous diseases.
U/W Psychoneurosis and psychosis.
X Tuberculosis (respiratory).
Y Tuberculosis (other than respiratory).
Z General diseases and injuries not included
above (e.g., asthma, diabetes, malaria).

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations carried out by the medical staff during 1961 included the following :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees :—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them	38
(b) No. of forms M.E.5 (statements of fitness scrutinised)	282
(c) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of Form M.E.5.	21
(ii) For entry to Stretford Borough Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes... ..	92
(iii) For entry to other Local Authority Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ...	3
(iv) Fitness to resume work	4
(v) Children Act, 1948 } Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 }	37
(vi) Employment of children outside school hours	187
(vii) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges ...	33
(viii) Children attending Camp Schools	17

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

All premises used as day nurseries and all child minders as defined in this Act must be registered and comply with the standards adopted by the Local Health Authority.

These standards are designed to prevent overcrowding, to ensure that adequate facilities are available and in general to provide for the health and safety of the children. Periodic inspections are carried out by the medical staff to ensure that the conditions of registration are observed.

There were four Registered Child Minders in the Borough as at the 31st December, 1961.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Thirteenth Annual Report covering the work of the Public Health Inspectorate and the Public Cleansing Service. Although the standard of comfort enjoyed by the majority of residents within the Borough is higher than ever before, the part played by environment in their private and communal lives is still a matter of far-reaching importance. Consequently, the full resources of the Department must still be directed to the maintenance of standards of hygiene and sanitation and the promotion of better health. Special mention should be made of two spheres of activity which continue to occupy a large proportion of your officers' time and represent a major part of environmental problems. Both sound housing conditions and clean air constitute fundamental needs of the citizen and promise increasing rewards in the preventive aspects of public health as the respective programmes are implemented.

An expanding programme of clearance of unfit houses has been made possible owing to suitable areas of cleared land becoming available for redevelopment. The first new tower block of flats was approaching completion at the end of the year and the next decade will undoubtedly see the establishment of new neighbourhood units in place of the out-moded and unfit houses which still exist in the Cornbrook and Clifford wards of the Borough. Representation of these remaining sub-standard homes will be made progressively to release further sites for redevelopment. Living standards and housing conditions are at their worst in the large type houses let in lodgings. New legislation has now been made available in

order to secure the improvement of amenities or reduce overcrowding in relation to houses in multiple occupation. The new powers will include the possibility of making Management Orders where the management of the premises leave anything to be desired.

The year under review saw significant progress in domestic smoke control. One Smoke Control Area was already operative by the 1st November, 1961, and at the time of preparation of this Report a second area is in course of active preparation, whilst a third is already awaiting confirmation. Every effort will be made to keep pace with the programme of future Smoke Control Areas already agreed. The volumetric instruments provided by the Standing Conference of Local Authorities for the Investigation of Air Pollution (Region South-West from Manchester) are providing daily measurements of smoke concentrations, and have made possible the first comparisons as between Smoke Control Areas and those areas not yet covered by an Order. The significant part played by domestic smoke in polluting the air which we breathe is emphasised by these daily results. In residential areas average readings in winter are four times greater than average results in summer, whilst a reduction in winter smoke of the order of 35 per cent. has been recorded following domestic smoke control. Meteorological conditions play a large part in the dispersal or concentration of pollution. In times of temperature inversion or fog, the concentration of smoke may be five to ten times greater than the seasonal average.

I am pleased to report that the staffing position has been maintained during the year and has facilitated the effective discharge of the duties and aims of the Department in the promotion of an improved environment. Throughout the year I have received every encouragement from members of the Council and ready assistance from officers in other Departments. As usual, my own departmental colleagues, both in the office and outside, have given of their best in the execution of duties entrusted to them, without which the submission of such a satisfactory Report would not have been possible.

Yours obediently,

J. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

(1) INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(a) Investigation of Complaints

Complaints in writing and those received verbally at the enquiry office during the course of the year, totalled 1,121. This represents an increase as compared with the previous year, and the nature of the items reported are classified in the following table :—

Nature of Complaint						Number Received
Obstructed drains	...	...	...	...	...	58
Obstructed cellar drains	...	...	...	...	...	33
Obstructed watercloset	...	...	...	...	...	6
Obstructed yard drains	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective watercloset	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective plaster	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective dustbin	...	...	...	...	...	203
Defective house roof	...	...	...	...	...	81
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective gutters	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dampness of house	...	...	...	...	...	30
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	91
General insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	35
Houses infested with vermin	...	...	...	...	...	154
Rats and mice infesting dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	172
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Food	...	...	...	...	...	23
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	119
TOTAL						1,121

(b) Nature of Visits and Inspections

The number of visits and inspections during the year covering routine work and specific complaints, showed a significant increase and reached the figure of 13,368. The extent and variety of the visits made indicate the many facets of public health work and the relative importance of housing conditions and drainage defects and domestic smoke control, as shown in the following table :—

Visits and Inspections	Number
Houses—	
Public Health Acts	1,203
Housing Acts	59
Rent Acts	35
Improvement Grants	102
Overcrowding	10
Infectious Diseases	227
Houses Let in Lodgings	164
Drainage Inspections and Tests	1,392
Rivers and Streams	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	18
Vacant Land and Dumps	104
Stables and Piggeries	7
Rats and Mice Infestation	161
Vermin	575
Visits for Estates Department	443
Factories with Power	191
Factories without Power	21
Workplaces	4
Outworkers' Rooms	36
Offices	31
Cinemas, Public Houses, etc.	9
Petroleum Acts	132
Schools	39
Shops Act	364
Offensive Trades	13
Smoke Observations	174
Boiler Houses	130
Smoke Control Area	2,541
Interviews with Owners	495
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Public Health Act	1,681
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Housing Act ...	110
Miscellaneous	1,190

Visits and Inspections							Number
MEAT AND FOODS—							
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Restaurants and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Food and Drug Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Other Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
TOTAL							13,368

(c) Resultant Action

Following the detection of defects, unsatisfactory conditions and contraventions of statute law during the various inspections undertaken during the year, notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances and other allied conditions. Although much of the work required is executed upon the service of informal notice, there are cases where statutory action becomes necessary in order to secure compliance with the law. The nature of the defects involved and the action taken by way of statutory procedure is shown in the following tabulated statement :—

STATUTORY NOTICES

Section of Act	Subject	Out-standing 31st Dec. 1960	Served	Abated	Out-standing 31st Dec. 1961
Public Health Act, 1936					
24	Maintenance of a length of public sewer	—	4	4	—
39	Drainage	3	41	44	—
45	Defective water closet	—	2	1	1
56	Defective paving to yards and passages	—	2	2	—
60	Means of escape in case of fire	—	9	—	9
83	Cleansing of filthy or verminous premises	1	—	1	—
91-100	Conditions prejudicial to health ...	10	47	50	7
Housing Act, 1957					
9	General housing defects	1	—	1	—
10(2)	Notice by local authority of intention to enter and execute works ...	1	—	1	—
16	Time and Place Notices	4	5	9	—
17(1)	Demolition Order. Notice requiring execution of works or reduction of number of occupants of house let in lodgings	1	3	4	—
36		—	4	2	2
	TOTAL	21	117	119	19

The tendency reported last year for fewer cases to come forward for statutory action has been maintained in the year under review. The volume of statutory abatement notices continued at approximately one-third of the statutory action taken during 1959, and those notices still outstanding at the end of the year were few in number. The results achieved by way of nuisances abated and defects remedied during the year are classified in the following table :—

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied						Number
Houses—						
Chimneys and stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dampness abated	...	...	...	...	...	25
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	53
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Handrails fixed in staircases	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	115
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	21
Walls (external) re-pointed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	26
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dangerous structures made safe	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hot water cylinder repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage—						
Drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	48
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Soil ventilation pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Waterclosets—						
New waterclosets provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Watercloset compartments repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Waterclosets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Watercloset pedestals provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Watercloset pedestal seat repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins—						
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	1,328
Miscellaneous—						
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Animals—nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contraventions remedied in—						
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food premises generally	...	...	...	...	...	10
Factories and workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL						1,899

(2) FOOD CONTROL

(a) Meat Inspection at Time of Slaughter

The quality of food animals brought forward for slaughter at the Mode Wheel Abattoir during the year was again of a high standard, and a further reduction in the incidence of disease obtained as compared with that recorded in the previous 12 months. The numbers of cattle slaughtered during the year showed a slight increase, whereas, the number of sheep brought forward for slaughter was reduced by half and pig slaughtering ceased entirely. The following tabulated statement shows that 100 per cent. inspection has been achieved during the year under review, matching the record of achievement during pre-war days and during and since meat control. The tabulated statement also shows the percentage of animals affected with disease and emphasises the real need for meat inspection at the time of slaughter :—

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND
INCIDENCE OF DISEASE

1961	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep
Number killed Number inspected } All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci : Whole carcasses condemned Carcases of which some part or organ condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned Carcases of which some part or organ condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	4,695 2 328 7·02%	1,995 11 156 8·3%	12 — — —	11,919 3 18 0·1% — —

WHOLE CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Disease		Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Sheep
Generalised Tuberculosis	...	—	2	—	—
Acute Mastitis	...	1	—	—	—
Acute Peritonitis	...	—	—	1	—
Emaciation	... ..	4	—	—	2
Moribund	... ..	1	—	—	—
Multiple Septic Thrombi	... ..	1	—	—	—
Oedema	... ..	3	—	—	—
Pyæmia	... ..	—	—	1	—
Septic Metritis	...	1	—	—	—

The arrangements for the daily collection and removal by contractors of all diseased and unwholesome carcase meat and offal was continued during the year. A total weight of 9 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. was stained with the official green dye before removal from the slaughterhouse for processing into fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs. The proceeds from the sale of condemned meat and offal totalled £69 19s. 7d., of which income 75 per cent. was reimbursed to the slaughtering firms in accordance with the practice agreed some years ago. This represents a very significant reduction in carcase meat and offal rejected and reflects the reduction in the number of animals brought forward and the discontinuance of the pig slaughterhouse. The erection of a model abattoir and meat market at Briscoe Lane, Newton Heath, by the City of Manchester, is well under way and should be in use before the end of 1963. Thereafter, the meat inspection service following slaughter will be terminated within the Borough. At the same time, it will also affect the training facilities for Meat Inspectors in this area, as, for many years, extensive training in this branch of public health has been given voluntarily and unstintingly by the Meat Inspectors of your staff.

(b) Examination of Other Foods

In addition to the examination of butchers' meat, the Department carries the responsibility for the regular inspection of all types of foodstuffs in shops, warehouses, canteens and factories. Indeed circumstances arise wherever human food

is prepared, stored or intended for sale, when its fitness for human consumption has to be decided. Invariably, foodstuffs found upon examination to be unfit are surrendered by the food traders concerned for destruction, and during the year the following types of food were destroyed :—

			Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Fruit ...	...	...	2	2	1	19
Canned Meat ...	...	...	1	18	2	8
Butter ...	...	...	—	—	—	25
Pulse, Cereals, etc.	...	...	—	—	2	17
Fresh Meat (Canteens)	...	...	—	3	1	10
Dried Fruit ...	...	...	—	—	—	16
Jam ...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Miscellaneous...	...	...	—	5	1	23
TOTAL ...			4	10	3	26

(c) Sampling and Testing of Food

Various articles of food, drugs and synthetic products are made the subject of sampling procedure in order to control the quality and suitability for human consumption of the foodstuffs. The number of samples taken for quality control totalled 188 in respect of food and drugs and 24 samples of milk. Full details of these samples will be found included in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Testing of ice cream samples was undertaken in respect of 36 purchases, and of these nine samples were found to be below the standard for keeping quality. Following investigation, subsequent satisfactory samples were obtained. At the end of the year there were only three premises within the district which were registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, but there were 195 premises from which ice cream is sold by retail and in the vast majority of cases only completely wrapped pre-packed ice cream is sold. The results obtained from the routine sampling of ice cream are given in the table below :—

RESULTS OF ICE CREAM TESTING

Bacteriological	Grade	1	2	3	4
Loose ice cream					
(manufactured in Stretford)		5	2	4	2
Loose ice cream					
(manufactured elsewhere)...		2	1	2	1
Wrapped ice cream					
(manufactured elsewhere)...		11	6	—	—
TOTAL ...		18	9	6	3

One sample of synthetic cream was satisfactory.

Chemical

	Fat Content	
	More than 10%	5-10%
Loose ice cream (manufactured in Stretford)	—	5
Loose ice cream (manufactured elsewhere)...	1	1
Wrapped ice cream (manufactured elsewhere)...	10	3
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 9

Two iced lollies were examined and found to be genuine.

(d) Food Premises

The Department is concerned with the standard of construction of all food premises and this continues to be very satisfactory in respect of the 490 food premises situated within the district. Only occasionally was it found necessary to take prompt and determined action where standards of construction of premises or equipment were found to be inadequate. One such case concerned a bakehouse where new ovens and equipment were installed and extensive redecoration undertaken. Conditions at a snack bar had fallen to an appalling level and informal action resulted in its closure and demolition. During the year 1,580 visits and inspections were made in respect of food premises.

It has been felt for some time that registration of all food premises would be of immense help in the supervision of standards of construction and hygiene, but, so far, the only requirements in respect of registration in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relate to the manufacture and sale of ice cream and the preparation of preserved foods. At the end of the year under review there were 208 businesses of this nature and it was evident from the 133 inspections made that the operations were being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

(e) Promotion of Food Hygiene

An increased number of visits to food premises has made a significant contribution during the year to the progress made by the Department in the improved standard of hygiene in respect of the storage, preparation or sale of food. The actual number of visits achieved during the year totalled 1,580 and many of these visits resulted in improved or extra fittings and equipment to enable food handling to be conducted on sound lines.

In premises where the general standard of food preparation cannot be criticised there are occasions when contamination of articles of food is brought to the notice of the Department. In every case the cause of the trouble is carefully investigated and steps are taken to avoid a repetition. During the course of the year, eight incidents of this nature occurred, and, of these, seven reports related to the introduction of a foreign body into the food, whilst the other was concerned with the development of mould due to failure to rotate stocks. The outcome of investigations in all cases was a strong warning letter to the persons responsible, whilst in one case (pig bristles in savoury ducks) attention was drawn to the need to maintain the quality of the product.

(5) PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Measurement of Air Pollution

The arrangements for obtaining measurements of air pollution from instruments maintained by the Standing Conference on Air Pollution (Region South-West from Manchester) were continued during the year under review, and valuable information was again procured in relation to the degree of pollution of the air by smoke, grit and sulphur dioxide. The figures obtained included monthly estimates of pollution furnished by analysis through the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Testing House and Laboratory, and also actual daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide measured by your staff in the Town Hall and also at the Research Department of A.E.I. Ltd., Trafford Park. The avowed aim of the Beaver Committee was to secure a significant improvement in the air which we breathe and to this end the Clean Air Act, 1956 was enacted. As a result of the implementation of the various provisions of that statute, we can see a gratifying reduction in the pollution of the atmosphere within the Borough.

Results from a deposit gauge in the centre of the industrial zone in Trafford Park illustrate the reduction of visible pollution in that area. Over the past seven years the average weight of grit and dust deposited monthly has been reduced from 72·25 tons to 41·10 tons per square mile. The concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere fluctuates from year to year, and, although a uniform or possibly increasing amount is generated, the activity of sulphur dioxide is greatly affected by meteorological conditions. Comparing 1961 with the previous year, it was found that there was a significant decrease in the activity of sulphur dioxide in the residential areas of the Borough, but, on the other hand, there

was a substantial increase in the industrial trading estate. Tabulated statements are furnished in respect of the activity of sulphur dioxide and the weight of deposited matter recorded at stations within the Borough :—

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE
expressed as mgms SO₃/day/100 cm² Batch A.Pb02
Monthly Results—1961

Month	STATIONS				
	Longford Park	Lostock Library	A.E.I. Ltd., Mosley Road	A.E.I. Ltd., West Works	Victoria Park
January ...	3·20	4·05	7·38	4·82	3·42
February	1·61	2·66	8·04	5·62	2·07
March ...	2·06	2·36	7·45	7·12	1·88
April ...	1·49	2·11	5·50	5·04	1·79
May ...	1·15	1·81	4·37	5·28	1·57
June ...	0·95	1·38	6·63	7·06	0·96
July ...	0·82	1·04	4·53	7·85	0·71
August ...	0·71	0·91	7·01	6·70	0·73
September	0·71	1·40	4·84	3·15	0·92
October ...	1·56	1·93	7·57	3·96	1·57
November	2·79	3·77	7·07	6·01	3·04
December	3·34	4·92	8·12	5·78	4·10

COMPARISON OF RESULTS
Sulphur Dioxide expressed as
mgms SO₃/day/100 cm² Batch A.Pb02
Mean Monthly Results

Station	1960	1961	Remarks
Longford Park ...	3·94	3·40	Significant decrease
Lostock Library ...	5·81	4·72	Significant decrease
A.E.I. Ltd., Mosley Road ...	11·34	13·09	Significant increase
A.E.I. Ltd., West Works ...	9·08	11·40	Significant increase
Victoria Park ...	4·80	3·79	Significant decrease

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER
by Deposit Gauges
Monthly Deposits—Tons per square mile
1961

Site		Rain (ins.)	pH Value	Insoluble Matter	Soluble Matter	Total Solids
STRETTFORD M.B.						
A.E.I. Ltd.,						
West Works :						
January, 1961	...	4.33	3.9	26.99	9.87	36.86
February	...	2.60	4.0	24.46	9.02	33.48
March	...	0.91	4.2	35.41	6.38	41.79
April	...	3.55	3.8	45.78	9.57	55.35
May	...	1.50	4.0	34.57	7.28	41.85
June	...	1.97	4.3	26.04	6.91	32.95
July	...	3.66	4.0	44.66	14.13	58.79
August	...	3.27	3.5	32.53	10.70	43.23
September	...	3.23	4.2	40.14	8.34	48.48
October	...	4.37	3.9	25.47	9.27	34.74
November	...	2.36	4.0	25.52	8.36	33.88
December	...	1.81	3.8	17.96	7.81	25.77
Longford Park :						
January, 1961	...	4.29	4.0	5.43	5.13	10.56
February	...	2.60	4.2	3.71	4.45	8.16
March	...	1.10	4.7	5.06	3.34	8.40
April	...	2.92	4.1	6.62	4.26	10.88
May	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
June	...	2.13	4.6	4.01	5.11	9.12
July...	...	3.55	4.4	9.07	4.67	13.74
August	...	3.90	4.6	8.67	5.20	13.87
September	...	4.41	4.2	6.54	4.64	11.18
October	...	4.81	4.3	3.21	4.24	7.45
November	...	2.56	4.2	3.88	3.45	7.33
December	...	1.97	4.1	4.11	3.69	7.80

(a) Gauge disturbed and bottle found to be empty.

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO₂

Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1961

1. SITE :—TOWN HALL, STRETFORD

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January ...	400	1,040	140	386	1,012	126
February ...	260	780	70	243	804	109
March ...	260	570	80	286	426	129
April ...	230	560	40	249	575	60
May ...	150	270	60	198	409	94
June ...	99	210	30	197	314	54
July ...	84	160	30	202	340	83
August ...	71	190	20	123	240	63
September...	159	430	40	154	350	51
October ...	191	530	60	185	406	63
November...	434	1,600	70	352	800	94
December ...	639	1,928	140	551	1,590	142

2. SITE :—A.E.I. (Manchester) LTD., TRAFFORD PARK

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January ...	380	850	140	412	1,104	126
February ...	240	780	60	203	546	106
March ...	220	470	80	300	644	126
April ...	190	490	50	211	543	74
May ...	127	200	60	223	438	106
June ...	90	180	40	211	475	94
July ...	80	130	30	252	515	109
August ...	70	200	30	171	363	54
September...	140	230	40	159	357	66
October ...	200	900	60	183	741	63
November...	380	820	80	359	583	92
December ...	680	1,990	120	628	2,277	117

It will be seen from the above figures of actual concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide that there is little difference between the degree of pollution of the atmosphere in the vicinity of the Town Hall as compared with that in the vicinity of the main works of A.E.I. Ltd., Trafford Park. Whereas, it appears that average conditions are fairly comparable between

the two measuring stations, yet it will be observed that the concentrations in Trafford Park are appreciably higher in conditions which are unfavourable to the dispersal of pollution. This seems to apply particularly in the case of sulphur dioxide.

(b) Industrial Programme

It is possible to report improvements in industrial plant within the Borough from the records kept in the Department of the particulars of boiler plant and furnaces. During the year the following modifications were undertaken by industry :—

New Economic boilers—				
oil-fired and fully automatic	...	...		4
New oil-fired furnace				
(for annealing)	...	...	...	1
New grit arresters	...	...	...	2
New fume scrubber	...	...	...	1

The use of the following plant was discontinued during the year :—

Lancashire boilers with coking stokers	...			3
Coal-fired furnace				
(for annealing)	...	...	...	1
Lancashire boiler—hand-fired	...	...		1
Plant for asphalt manufacture	...	...		1

The improvements enumerated above have contributed during the year to the high standard of plant maintenance within the district, for, whereas, there are only two hand-fired boilers burning bituminous coal, there are almost 200 steam-raising plants provided with modern methods of mechanical stoking or automatic operation. In order to exercise control over the efficient operation of boiler plant and furnaces, 130 inspections were undertaken during the year and the provisions for prior approval of new plant were also exercised.

The practical work of preventing pollution of the air by industrial smoke included the observation of 174 chimney stacks in order to make time-recorded observations of emissions of smoke. Only in two cases were contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations recorded out of 174 formal checks. The circumstances of both cases were fully investigated and warning letters were sent to the

respective managements. The cause of the emissions was breakdown of plant and difficult working conditions which would normally be accepted as grounds for defence had proceedings been instituted for these two contraventions.

(c) Domestic Air Pollution

Following a sustained effort directed at the control of domestic smoke it can now be reported that definite progress is being made in the southern part of the Borough. During the year the first Smoke Control area became operative in respect of 866 premises covering an area of 308 acres. The work of adaptation and conversion of fire-grates proceeded smoothly from the date of confirmation of the Order (27th February, 1961) and 90 per cent., of private dwellinghouses were fitted with suitable appliances up to the date of operation of the Order (1st November, 1961). Following the date of operation of the Order, 14 Statutory Notices in accordance with Section 12 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 were served upon householders, and the required work was completed in eight of these cases by the end of the year. Wherever cases of hardship were encountered, a recommendation was made for the payment of 100 per cent. grant based on the minimum reasonable cost of adaptations.

The confirmation of Smoke Control Area No. 2, comprising 1,155 premises and covering an area of 106 acres, was still awaited at the end of the year. Two objections were received against the Smoke Control Order from persons residing within the proposed area but these were subsequently withdrawn and the holding of a local Inquiry was thus obviated. Smoke Control Area No. 3, including 652 dwellinghouses, 161 commercial premises and ten other premises with an area of 71 acres, was ready to be reported to Health Committee at the end of the year and was subsequently declared by the Town Council on the 6th February, 1962.

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government sought to encourage local authorities to make quicker progress in the domestic smoke control programme. The procedure was streamlined to some extent and the Central Department called for an estimate of the work to be undertaken during the five years ending 31st December, 1966. The following table shows the estimate submitted in respect of the Borough :—

DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL

Smoke Control Programme

	Covered by Orders made up to 31-12-61	Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during :—					Final objective (the total number it is intended ultimately to cover)	Target year for completion of programme
		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966		
Premises ...	2,049	2,113	1,348	994	930	1,047	18,700	1973
Dwellings ...	2,017	1,772	1,296	969	829	1,018	18,300	1973
Acres ...	414	191	340	65	95	100	2,650	1973

(4) HOUSING CONDITIONS

(a) Standard of Existing Property

There were 18,571 dwellinghouses in the Borough which were occupied at the end of 1961. The condition of approximately 90 per cent. of these dwellings is satisfactory from a structural viewpoint as many of them are of modern construction and provided with adequate amenities in accordance with up-to-date standards. During the course of inspection and survey, it was considered that 419 sub-standard houses would attract statutory action during the next three years and that a further 400 dwellinghouses would need to be included in clearance proposals during the ensuing five years.

Special attention was given during the year to the conditions in houses let in lodgings. Such premises give rise to special problems in overcrowding and lack of suitable amenities. Often the housing conditions are less desirable than those obtaining in clearance areas. Many of the sub-tenants exert a constant pressure on the Council's waiting list for housing accommodation, which at present contains 1,131 applicants. Extensive repairs were carried out in three houses let in lodgings, amenities were improved in two cases, means of escape were provided in four cases, whilst action was pending in three others at the end of the year and one unsatisfactory house let in lodgings was closed for human habitation.

(b) Repairs to Dwellinghouse Property

The Inspectorate undertook 1,394 visits during the year in respect of 871 dwellinghouses, and, as a result, many essential repairs were carried out and public health nuisances were abated. Accordingly, 341 houses were made fit for human habitation during the course of the year with the co-operation of private landlords. In 66 cases, however, the service of Statutory Abatement Notices was required to secure essential repairs, and in 14 cases such work had to be carried out by the Council in default. There is a continuing tendency for items of disrepair to be dealt with voluntarily by landlords in view of the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 which makes the chargeable rent conditional upon the state of repair of the dwellinghouses. Even so, the influence of this enactment seems to be dwindling year by year and the following table indicates the reduced volume of work undertaken by the Department as compared with the three previous years :—

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Applications by tenants ...	144	24	13	8
Decisions not to issue ...	—	2	2	—
Decisions to issue	144	22	9	8
Undertakings given by land-lords... ..	109	19	6	3
Undertakings refused by local authority	—	—	—	—
Certificates issued	43	5	6	4

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Applications by landlords ...	19	3	10	1
Objections by tenants ...	3	—	6	—
Decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objections... ..	—	—	4	—
Certificates cancelled... ..	18	5	8	1

(c) Clearance of Unfit Dwellings

Action taken during the year to secure the representation or clearance of unfit dwellings was restricted to urgent cases to permit the rehousing of persons who were to be displaced from 155 houses which had already been declared as unfit for human habitation. During the year, 17 houses were demolished and one was closed, and it was gratifying to see the redevelopment scheme in Cornbrook ward getting under way. Up to the end of the year 225 houses, comprising 12 clearance areas, have been represented as unfit for human habitation. Future proposals will now be linked with redevelopment considerations on account of the scarcity of building land in order to enable newly cleared sites to be developed to absorb persons who are to be displaced from succeeding clearance areas.

(5) OTHER FACTORS IN ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

There are many aspects of daily living which call for routine work on the part of your Inspectorate in order to promote improved conditions of hygiene and amenity. With this purpose in mind, supervision was exercised over environmental conditions in schools, factories, shops, offices and cinemas, in addition to the day-to-day supervision of drainage work and the control and elimination of household pests.

(a) Control of Amenities in Various Premises

The promotion of the health and comfort of indoor workers accounted for 364 visits to shops and 31 visits to offices. Although there is no statutory standard for the provision of

amenities in these premises, it is usually found that the conditions reach the presumptive standard adopted by the Department. Many of the visits to shops were also concerned with the enforcement of closing hours, restriction of Sunday trading and the health and welfare of shop assistants. In addition, nine visits were made to inspect cinemas where conditions were found to be satisfactory and did not call for any special action.

There are 26 schools within the Borough and these were inspected progressively during the year when 39 visits were made in connection with sanitary accommodation, drainage, washing facilities, condition of yard surfaces and facilities for drinking water and the taking of meals. The standard of school premises described in previous reports was maintained and in all cases there is an adequate water supply and suitable arrangements for the storage of refuse and well-maintained sanitary accommodation. There was only one case where the surface of the school yard was not entirely satisfactory, four schools where washing facilities called for improvement and one case where facilities for drinking water were unsatisfactory.

In connection with factories where mechanical power is employed, 191 visits were made to check on the suitability of sanitary accommodation. Similar visits were made to workplaces on 21 occasions and four visits to check the amenities on building sites. During the year, 25 defects relating to cleanliness of premises or sanitary accommodation were remedied promptly so that there was no need to recommend legal proceedings.

There are two distinct types of businesses registered by the Department as offensive trades. One of the two fat melting firms went out of business and additional premises for gut scraping were approved. At the appropriate time, renewed consent was given to carry on these trades as the conditions found during routine visits showed that the bye-law requirements were being satisfied.

The Public Health Act, 1936, calls for the control of temporary structures used for human habitation. These structures include caravans, tents and sheds, and it is necessary to obtain both planning consent and a site licence in the great majority of cases. Eighteen visits were made for the purpose of inspecting caravans stationed within the Borough for short periods but no licences were issued during the course of the year.

(b) Drainage

During the year visits for the inspection and testing of new and existing drainage systems totalled 1,392, and the great majority of cases dealt with related to urgent repair or reconstruction of drainage systems and these were carried out promptly. In the case of 41 defective drains and two defective sanitary fittings, it was necessary to serve Statutory Abatement Notices in order to secure the needed repairs. All drawings deposited with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor in respect of new buildings were scrutinised in the Department to ensure compliance with the bye-law standards for drainage and sanitary fittings. The repair and maintenance of combined drains serving two or more premises called for prompt action in respect of 75 separate blocks of property. In cases of this kind, the financial liability lies with the property owners and the Council is given power to apportion the expenditure between the owners of premises which derive benefit from the combined drain. The total expenditure during the year which had to be apportioned in this way was £484.

(c) Pest Control

The customary service for the elimination of various household pests continued during the year and infestations were detected in 149 dwellinghouses (including 58 Council houses). Suitable treatment was undertaken in each case to eradicate the insects by means of liquid contact insecticides, and, in some cases, a repeat treatment was found to be necessary. In collaboration with the Estates Department there is a standing arrangement for the inspection of all Council houses and flats which become vacant, and, in addition, the arrangements extend to the homes of all applicants on the Council's waiting list for housing accommodation. Although infestation by household pests is much less common than it was 20 years ago, the systematic inspection described above proves of continuing value in safeguarding Council property.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, affords strong powers to local authorities in respect of rodent control. The Department is charged with the duty of keeping the district free from rats and mice and this calls for continued survey of land and premises, and, in many cases, with the appropriate treatment for the elimination of rodents. Many of the industrial and commercial premises within the Borough are covered by annual agreements for regular treatment, and, in other cases, the work of elimination is undertaken by private servicing companies. It is considered that this work is most important in order to prevent damage to property, waste and spoilage of foodstuffs and the possibility of outbreaks of

infectious diseases. The work undertaken during the year in respect of surface infestations in different types of property is shown in the following table :—

SURFACE INFESTATION

Type of Property	Premises Treated	No. of Inspections	Rats Killed	Mice Killed
Local Authority ...	27	109	96	89
Dwellingshouses ...	153	526	51	278
Agricultural Land ...	10	14	—	71
Industrial Premises ...	890	1,572	219	1,791
TOTALS ...	1,080	2,321	366	2,229

It has been emphasised in the past that the degree of surface infestation by rats is related to the underground population within the sewerage system and the various drainage systems which connect to the public sewers. It has been gratifying to report over the years a significant reduction in the rodent population within the sewers and this has been achieved by systematic poisoning treatments of the sewers at six monthly intervals. The problem of sewer infestation has now been practically eliminated throughout the district as will be seen from the comparative figures shown below for the years 1960 and 1961 :—

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS

	1961		1960	
	March	September	March	September
Total Number of Manholes ...	1,994	1,994	1,994	1,994
Number of Manholes Baited ...	61	62	21	61
Number of Manholes showing pre-bait take	—	2	—	—
Number of Manholes showing complete pre-bait take...	—	—	10	13

(d) Public Safety

In accordance with the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928 and Regulations made thereunder, routine supervision of all installations for the storage of petroleum spirit, petroleum mixtures and carbide of calcium were undertaken during the year under review. This work of supervision includes the testing of underground tanks and the checking of repairs and renewals in relation to pumps and fittings. The income in licence fees during the year was £133 17s. 0d. from the issue of storage licences in respect of 167 separate installations.

No applications were received during the year for the storage of explosives, but 83 shop premises were registered for the sale of fireworks. In every case, an abstract of the requirements of the Regulations and the conditions which apply to the sale, storage and display of both fireworks and "shop goods" was issued to the shopkeepers trading in fireworks.

The number of taxi cabs licensed to ply for hire within the Borough was limited to 16 and all vehicles were inspected and examined for roadworthiness prior to the issue of the hackney carriage licence. The system of issuing special licences in respect of the three sports stadiums within the Borough was continued and special licences were granted to 39 drivers of taxi cabs licensed to ply for hire elsewhere than in Stretford.

(6) COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

The arrangements for the collection of house and trade refuse within the Borough continued smoothly during the course of the year under review and it is again possible to report general satisfaction with the regularity of the weekly collection. The work organised on the task system included more than 1,000,000 bin emptyings, which gave an average of 122 dustbins emptied per man day. This represents the collection and loading of 39 cwts. per day by each man in the refuse collections teams, and the weight of house and trade refuse requiring disposal during the year reached 19,207 tons. The expeditious removal of house refuse was assisted by the prompt renewal of defective dustbins under the Municipal Replacement Scheme which accounted for 1,507 new dustbins issued during the year. The dual-purpose vehicle ordered in January was delivered in November and became available for the emptying of bulk containers at the tower block of flats early in the succeeding year.

Controlled tipping is the method of refuse disposal employed by the Department and the constuction of the controlled tip proceeded smoothly during the year. The trimming, levelling and covering of the refuse was achieved satisfactorily by means of the Track Marshall bulldozer which continues to effect a considerable saving in manpower. During the year a tip for the reception of builders' refuse was brought into use on account of the severing of a portion of the tipping land by the construction of the Stretford/Eccles by-pass at the southern ene of the site. A decision was also made during the year to permit a limited quantity of industrial waste to be deposited at the Bradley Lane tip. This was in connection with a proposed service for the collection of industrial waste which was being promoted on a regional basis. The early stages in the organisation of this containerised system for the collection of industrial waste called for temporaty tipping facilities. It was agreed to accept 60 container loads per month (150 tons) for a period of 12 months until the service could be fully established with its own site for the reception of this type of waste.

Salvage operations were continued but the fall in demand for waste paper is reflected in the quantities of salvage which were recovered and sold as indicated in the table below :—

SALVAGE

Material	Weight			Income		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste ...	231	19	0	1,043	15	6
Mixed Waste Paper ...	210	8	3	1,579	0	0
Newsprint	17	17	0	151	14	6
Fibre Board	124	6	0	1,260	13	11
TOTAL ...	475	15	3	4,035	3	11

(7) PUBLIC MORTUARY

There were 103 occasions for the admission of bodies to the Public Mortuary at the direction of the Police during 1961. The following table shows the certified causes of death in respect of each admission :—

Cause of Death	Number of occasions when Mortuary used
Natural Causes	90
Accidental Death :	
Multiple injuries 3	
Lacerations of the brain 1	
Fractured skull 2 ...	6
Misadventure :	
Asphyxia 2	
Fractured skull 2	
Coal gas poisoning... .. 1 ...	5
Suicide :	
Coal gas poisoning... .. 2 ...	2
Open Verdict :	
Nil — ...	—
TOTAL ...	103

(8) STAFF

It is gratifying to report that there were no staff changes during the year and that the work of the Department proceeded in a most satisfactory manner as the establishment was maintained at full strength. Inevitably, additional duties have been placed upon the Department by the introduction of new legislation and it is expected that within the near future considerable pressure will be placed upon the Inspectorate on account of new Regulations governing houses let in lodgings. Furthermore, the domestic smoke control programme is making increasing demands upon the time of the staff, and it is necessary to survey and inspect sub-standard houses in order to maintain a regular flow of representations in accordance with a phased programme. In view of these tendencies, it is probable that a re-arrangement of duties within the Department may become necessary and this may involve the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector.

This report would not be complete without a reference to the continued helpfulness of all members of the staff in furthering the aims of the Department. Similarly, helpful and prompt assistance has been forthcoming from other Departments of the Corporation, all of which has made possible the presentation of a satisfactory report on the year's progress.

